FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 104 *1 June 1981*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Soviet MBFR Delegation Spokesman Hits NATO, U.S. [Maslov] AA 1
Genscher FDP Congress Speech on Euromissiles Hit [Krasikov] AA 1
FDP Delegates' Opposition to U.S. Missiles Lauded [Kornilov] AA 3

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' CC 1
[Vasilyev, Lomeyko, Ariyevich]
Socialist Unity, Congresses CC 1
Arms Race CC 2
U.S. Domestic Issues CC 4
Asia, Africa, Near East CC 5
FRG's Schmidt U.S. Visit CC 6

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reagan Evaluation of Habib Mission Rebutted A 1
Comments on Haig's Upcoming Visit to China A 1
RPP Report A 1
Shakov Comment A 1
Glebov Commentary A 2
Soltan Comments on Cynicism of U.S. Foreign Policy A 2
CIA Forecast of Soviet Fuel Shortage Viewed A 3
Planned Expansion of CIA Operations Noted A 3
Pentagon Plans for Militarization of Space Viewed [Ugolnikov] A 4

CHINA

PRC 'Expansionism,' Western 'Blindness' Viewed B 1
[Barakhta in PRAVDA 20 May]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Further Coverage of 18th Mongolian Party Congress C 1
Gorbachev Meets Tsedenbal C 1
Reception Held C 1
Gorbachev Departs Mongolia C 2
Arrival in Moscow C 2

SOUTH ASIA

Rahman Death, Bangladesh Situation Reported D 1
Rahman Assassination D 1
Situation in Bangladesh D 1
Brezhnev Condolences D 1
Briefs: TASS-PTI Protocol D 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Moves to Reassess Poland's Recent History Rapped F 1
[Druzenko in IZVESTIYA 26 May]
Polish Interior Ministry Press Conference Held F 2
CPSU Delegation Meets With MSZMP, Media Aides F 3
[PRAVDA 23 May]
Hungary's Marjai Meets With Talyzin, Baybakov [MTI] F 3
Husak, Ceausescu Prague Meeting Reported F 3
[PRAVDA 21 May]
Arkhipov Meets With SFRY's Djuranovic, Ubiparip F 4

WESTERN EUROPE

Ponomarev, CPSU Delegation Attend DPK Congress G 1
Delegation's Arrival G 1
Ponomarev Address G 1
Report on Proceedings [Tyupayev, Urban] G 3
Close of Congress G 3
Patolichev Cited on USSR-FRG Trade Relations [DPA] G 4
Tikhonov Congratulates French Premier Mauroy G 4
[PRAVDA 23 May]
Ogarkov Visits Finland, Meets With Kekkonen G 4
Ogarkov Departure G 5
Austrian Defense Academy Delegation Visits G 5
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 May]
Meeting of USSR-British Economic Commission Noted G 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Further Reportage, Comment on King Husayn's Visit H 1
Departure for Home H 1
Telegram to Brezhnev H 1
Losev Commentary H 1
USSR-Jordanian Relations [Korshunov in IZVESTIYA 26 May] H 2
Kuvaldin Previews As-Sadat-Begin Meeting on 4 June H 3
Lebanese Prime Minister Welcomes Mideast Proposal H 4
Ponomarev: U.S. Backs Israeli Bombing of Lebanon H 4
Tyssovskiy Scores U.S. Middle East Peace Reports H 5
RPP Commentary Discusses Gulf Cooperation Council H 6
PDRY Delegation Ends Soviet Visit, Departs H 7
PDRY Chairman Meets Soviet Naval Commander [Aden] H 7
Algerian Prospects for Energy Cooperation Cited H 7
[PRAVDA 19 May]
Tikhonov, Mauritanian Prime Minister Send Messages H 7
[PRAVDA 21 May]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

PRAVDA Publishes Communique on Castaneda's Visit [24 May] K 1
Brezhnev Cables Condolences to Ecuadorean Leader K 3
[PRAVDA 24 May]
Panamanian CP Plenum Views International Situation K 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Allegiance of Servicemen to Traditions Lauded R 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 12 May]
Shevardnadze Attends Theater Group Ceremony R 2
Uzbek, Tadzhik Supreme Soviets Meet 29 May R 2
Tadzhik Law on Highlands R 2
Uzbek Supreme Soviet Convenes R 3
Rashidov Speaks R 3
Tadzhik Central Committee Holds Plenary Meeting R 3
Aliyev Receives Baku Conference Participants R 4
Estonian CP Plenum Examines Tasks, Measures R 4
[SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 20 May]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Developments 29-31 May T 1
29 May T 1
30 May T 1
31 May T 1
Shevardnadze Presents Award to Georgian Farm T 1
Mid-May Weather, Crop Development Reviewed T 2
[Ignatova in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 24 May]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Shortcomings in Military Personnel Services Hit V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 May]
Panel Discusses Military Training Methods V 1
[Moroz in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 16 May]
Sokolov Addresses Financial Services Conference V 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 May]
Yepishev Gives Defense Ministry Prizes to Writers V 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 8 May]

SOVIET MBFR DELEGATION SPOKESMAN HITS NATO, U.S.

LD292332 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 29 May 81

[By TASS correspondent Igor Maslov]

[Text] Vienna, 29 May, TASS--Another plenary meeting was held in Vienna's Hofburg Palace today at the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The meeting was addressed by the head of the delegation of the FRG E. Jung.

A spokesman for Western delegations informed pressmen about Mr Jung's speech. He groundlessly asserted that the East allegedly was engaged in an intensive build-up of its forces in Europe by means of build-up of armaments.

In this connection a spokesman for the Soviet delegation said that the thesis about the build-up of the armed forces and armaments by socialist countries was in itself utterly false, and grossly distorted the real state of affairs.

In actual fact it was exactly the Soviet Union which unilaterally withdrew from central Europe 20,000 servicemen, 1,000 tanks and other combat equipment. As to other socialist countries, they, as is evidenced by the results of the last exchange of the renewed official data on the numerical strength of the troops in the region, have not increased their armed forces by a single soldier.

At the same time, the Soviet spokesman said, NATO was engaged in massive military preparations. On the territory of the FRG alone the contingent of U.S. troops grew by 31,000 servicemen in the past four years. Over a short period of time the United States had deployed on the FRG territory additional reserves of armaments and combat equipment for two divisions and is now bringing in armaments for two more divisions. Military arsenals of the NATO countries belonging to the Eurogroup in the two years will grow by 460 tanks, by 890 armoured personnel carriers, 360 artillery pieces, 1,340 antitank systems and more than 600 combat planes and helicopters.

At a time when the Soviet Union and other socialist countries come out in favour of reducing military budgets, in percentage or absolute figures, the present U.S. administration is planning to raise military expenditures in 1986 to a fantastic sum of 376.5 billion dollars.

To break the vicious circle of the dangerous accumulation of nuclear missile weapons in Europe, the West should examine the Soviet Union's proposal on the establishment of a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missile weapons of the NATO countries and the USSR, that is, to freeze the existing quantitative and qualitative level of such weapons, including naturally the U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons in that region, the spokesman for the Soviet delegation said in conclusion.

GENSCHER FDP CONGRESS SPEECH ON EUROMISSILES HIT

LD310811 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 31 May 81

[By TASS political news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov: "Until It Is Too Late"]

[Text] Moscow, 31 May, TASS--Forty years after the launching of Hitlerite aggression against the Soviet Union in which 20 million Soviet people died and which caused heavy material damage to our country, the public in many countries vigilantly keeps an eye on the machinations of the forces which strive for world domination in the present conditions. The events of the past month convincingly confirmed the justification of the fears of those who regard a new serious threat to peace and peoples' security in the escalation of the West's military preparations which is being conducted on various pretexts.

Representatives of the NATO governments reaffirmed their agreement in Rome early in May to Washington's demand for the deployment in Europe of 600 American nuclear missiles. Just as at the NATO Council's session in Brussels in December 1979, they were speaking in Rome about "talks" with the Soviet Union. However, any reasonable basis for talks was immediately destroyed by the premise that they are to concentrate on the imposition of substantial restrictions on the Soviet military might.

The demand for the USSR'S unilateral disarmament is motivated by references to the alleged superiority of the Soviet Union. Virtual forgery is being used. Intentionally excluded from the estimates is a substantial part of the West's nuclear might, thus immediately creating, naturally, an illusion of imbalance.

The report by West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at the congress of the Free Democratic Party in Cologne is the latest example of the unconscientiousness of the analysis of the correlation of forces in Europe. Having calculated that the USSR possesses on the European part of its territory about a thousand medium-range nuclear weapon carriers, he "forgets" to mention that the United States and its allies have 987 such carriers in Europe. Speaking about some "disproportion" regarding medium-range missiles, Herr Genscher states that "it cannot be compensated in any way by airplanes or submarine-based weapons."

But why is it impossible to compensate that? Can it be that death from an atomic warhead delivered by supersonic plane or missile launched from a submarine is sweeter than death from a similar warhead carried by a land-based missile? Is the true rather than imaginary disproportion--both as regards quantity and quality--not emerging only at present when NATO plans to deploy in Europe additionally 600 Pershing II and cruise missiles characterised as an "ideal offensive weapon"?

Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev pointed out in his speech at the congress of the German Communist Party in Hanover that analysing the correlation of the nuclear forces of the sides one cannot take any type of means, for instance land-based missiles, separately from the others. It is necessary to regard the nuclear potentials together since it is only on this basis that it is possible to observe the principle of equal security of sides.

There is also another no less important factor which is carefully concealed by NATO from public opinion: While replacing the old missiles by new ones, the USSR not only did not increase by a single unit the overall number of medium-range nuclear weapon carriers in order to preserve the nuclear parity but even diminished it--one or two old missiles were simultaneously removed with the deployment of each new missile ("SS-20") in the Soviet Union.

What will take place in the near future if NATO rejects under pressure from over the ocean the Soviet proposals for reducing on a mutual basis the level of military confrontation in Europe? A clear and unequivocal answer to this question was given by Leonid Brezhnev at a celebration meeting in Tbilisi late in May.

"We cannot leave without consequences", he said, "the deployment on European soil of the new American nuclear missiles aimed at the USSR and our allies. In this case, we will have to think about extra defence measures. If necessary, we shall find impressive means to safeguard our vital interests. And the NATO planners should not complain."

However, making this warning, the head of the Soviet state stressed that this is not our choice. A peace based on mutual intimidation does not attract us. We prefer a peace in which the levels of armaments become lower and lower, and the scale and quality of cooperation in all fields grow and are improved.

It is so far, just so far, possible to stop the race towards an abyss.

FDP DELEGATES' OPPOSITION TO U.S. MISSILES LAUDED

LD311626 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 31 May 81

[By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov: "'Uprising' in Cologne 'No to Militarism'"]

[Text] Moscow, 31 May, TASS--Here is a report from the FRG which cannot but draw the attention: More than 25 per cent of the delegates of the current Cologne congress of the Free Democratic Party, which is part of the Bonn governmental coalition, turned down the attempts of the FRG Foreign Minister and Chairman of the Free Democratic Party Hans-Dietrich Genscher to impose upon the congress a resolution which justifies the United States' and NATO's course of building up nuclear missile armaments. "The uprising"--this is how the West German newspaper KOLNER STADT ANZEIGER aptly characterised what has taken place.

"The uprising" in Cologne is undoubtedly the top of the iceberg: The movement against Western Europe's being turned into a launch-pad for new American missiles is becoming wider and more vigorous in the FRG. Such a dangerous course is resolutely opposed by many sober-minded politicians, the broad public, a number of press publications. This course, as we see, is resolutely denounced by many people also within West German ruling parties, and this is being done contrary to all sorts of attempts of pressure and blackmail on the part of those who are seeking, following Washington, to continue, cost what it may, the line of escalating the arms race.

At the Cologne congress Hans-Dietrich Genscher (as recently the FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt) threatened to resign, if the militaristic resolution proposed by him is not approved. And what happened? The results of the vote vividly show how more than a quarter of the delegates of the congress treat such threats: If the question is raised in such a way, it is better to sacrifice one or two too bellicose politicians, than the whole country, which these leaders so stubbornly seek to turn into the Pentagon's nuclear hostage...

Threats of resignation (which judging by everything, very few people in the FRG take in real earnest) is only one of the methods used by those who give preference to the policy of force but not to the policy of reason. Another method are stubborn attempts to present things in a way as if Washington's and NATO's course of "additional armament" of Western Europe is necessary for the sake of restoration of some military equilibrium which was allegedly disrupted as a result of "Soviet efforts." But these are attempts with unseemly means. An objective analysis shows that on the whole nuclear arsenals which both sides now have in the area of Europe are approximately equal. As to the American Pershing missiles of a new generation and cruise missiles which Washington intends to deploy in the FRG--these missiles are by no means some "opposition" to Soviet missiles which are called in the West "SS-20", but the first strike weapon which, by the way, was directly stated in Washington to the FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt during his recent trip to the United States.

Dangerous is the course of those FRG leaders who at the Cologne congress or outside are trying, while rejecting the Soviet proposal of a moratorium on deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missiles, to justify Washington's and NATO's course of attaining military superiority, of escalating the arms race. The danger of such a course for the FRG, the country which perhaps more than other gained from the fruits of detente, is obvious. And the architects of such a course are now no longer able to conceal its militaristic direction either by threats of resignation or with the help of fabrications on mythical "aggressiveness of Moscow". Another testimony of that is the stand taken by many delegates of the Cologne congress of the Free Democratic Party.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD311800 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 31 May 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with PRAVDA observer Gennadiy Vladimirovich Vasilyev, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA political observer Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko and Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Ariyevich, commentator with the International Affairs Section of All-Union Radio]

[Text] [Ariyevich] Greetings, esteemed comrades. A great event took place this week in the life of the working people of the Mongolian People's Republic--the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] was held. It so happened that the congresses of the fraternal parties of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the GDR were held during these same spring months, and now Mongolian communists gathered for their supreme forum.

Socialist Unity, Congresses

The congresses of communists of the countries of socialism have a common leading theme, concern for the good of working people, the prosperity of their countries and the cohesion of our peoples in the struggle for the lofty aims of social progress and peace.

The 18th MPRP Congress took stock of the country's development over the past 5 years and outlined plans for the future, which are directed toward the further improvement of people's well-being. Just a few decades ago Mongolia was one of the most backward countries in the world. Mongolia today is a modern agroindustrial state. In the past 40 years industrial output has increased more than 30 times over. Mongolia today produces the annual output of 1940 in ten days. Products are exported to dozens of the countries throughout the world. A major new step on the path of socialist construction was made in the Sixth 5-Year Plan, which has just ended. A number of industrial and agricultural enterprises were constructed in the country. Much was done to raise the material and spiritual level of the lives of working people. In the 2 decades the real income of the population has increased threefold and, in terms of students per 10,000 of the population, the republic is now ahead of a number of highly developed West European countries.

The support of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community has been a substantial factor in the upsurge of the economy and culture of People's Mongolia.

[Lomeyko] In connection with the 18th MPRP Congress, I would like to draw attention to a fundamentally important phenomenon--which, incidentally, also manifested itself at the congresses of the fraternal parties. The diverse positive experience of socialist construction in each of the countries enters the common treasury of cooperation, and thus enriches all of them. Herein lies the cardinal difference between cooperation among the socialist countries and the processes of integration among the capitalist states, where competition and antagonism hold sway. The fruitful cooperation of the socialist countries is one of the important reasons for the change in the correlation of forces in favor of socialism. At the same time, this process contributes to the successful development of each of the socialist countries. If it were not for the cooperation of the countries of socialism, could Mongolia really have achieved such success in the industrialization of the country in a very short historical period? Could it have built whole towns and big new enterprises meeting modern scientific and technical standards? And then there are the flights of cosmonauts from the socialist countries with joint international crews.

Speaking at the 26th congress of our party, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev placed special emphasis on the significance of the joint exchange of experience of socialist construction. We know, for instance, how skillfully the work of agricultural cooperatives and enterprises is organized in Hungary, he said, and what valuable experience of rationalizing production and saving energy and raw and finished materials there is in the GDR.

There is quite a lot that is interesting and valuable in the social security system in Czechoslovakia. Useful forms of agroindustrial cooperation are found in Bulgaria and a number of other European countries of socialism.

[Ariyevich] And at the same time Leonid Ilich Brezhnev called for this experience of the fraternal countries to be closely studied.

[Lomeyko] Quite right, especially as the experience is extremely interesting. In Hungary, for instance, in coal mining areas, you will not see ordinary slagheaps. Joint "Haldex" enterprises with Polish miners have been set up in Hungary, and a technique has been devised for the total industrial utilization of barren rock. Raw material for the brick and cement industry is produced as a result of the processing of barren rock. In Europe alone, around 40 enterprises operate this technique. They include enterprises in many socialist countries.

[Ariyevich] The fraternal countries and peoples are building socialism and communism, a society whose ideals are peace, work and the happiness of people. Their foreign policy, too, is inspired by these exalted ideals: The consistent struggle for eradicating war from the life of humanity, for disarmament and the development of peaceful, mutually useful relations among the peoples of the world. This principled policy was reaffirmed yet again by the congresses of the fraternal parties. And now, at the Mongolian congress, analyzing the [word indistinct] which has grown more complex through the fault of imperialist circles, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal declared Mongolia's intention, in cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, to work to strengthen peace. Stressing the significance of the peaceful initiatives put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress, Tsedenbal noted especially the proposal concerning confidence-building measures in the Far East. For its part, Mongolia is proposing that a convention be signed on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific. The Mongolian leader spoke out in favor of holding a meeting of the communist and workers parties of the countries of Asia for an exchange of views on questions relating to the maintenance of peace and stability on the continent.

Arms Race

[Vasilyev] Yes, the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are proposing to the entire world the only sensible policy in our time, the policy of international detente, mutually advantageous cooperation between peoples, arms limitation and continued disarmament. However, everything does not depend on us alone. It takes two to tango, as they say. In order to strengthern peace and to curb the mad race in weapons of destruction, the efforts of the members of the military and political bloc which stands opposite us are also needed. However, such efforts are something we cannot see. What is more, the NATO countries, and above all their leader, the United States, have set a course toward a headlong arms buildup. They are attempting to alter the military-strategic equilibrium in their favor and are dreaming of starting to talk to the entire world in the language of force. Here are some very interesting facts just published by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Annual world expenditure on arms has topped the $500 billion mark.

[Ariyevich] Indeed an enormous sum.

[Vasilyev] Colossal. Look at it this way: Every minute the world throws about $1 million into the furnace of the arms race. And that is every minute. What colossal losses. How much that the people need could be built with this money. And the ringleader of this race--and this is clear to everyone by now--is the United States, which accounts for very nearly half the world's total spending on arms. We know that in the 1982 U.S. fiscal year the Pentagon is allocated $226 billion, almost half the world's entire spending on arms. And yet the military expenditure of Britain, the FRG and Italy, and also of other NATO countries, is also high.

[Lomeyko] Indeed, despite these figures and despite this enormous expenditure by the NATO bloc there is an attempt to put the blame on the Soviet Union by tirelessly expatiating about the so-called Soviet threat.

[Ariyevich] Gennadiy Vladimirovich, you mentioned very interesting figures. They are indeed very indicative. If you will allow me, there is another small figure which characterizes the U.S. attitude toward the arms race. Discussing the bill for the record military budget recently, the U.S. Senate allocated an additional $50 million for laser weapons to be deployed in space. Apparently, this is still only an initial figure for the start-up of this program. Reusable spacecraft will be employed to test these weapons. This, it seems, is already very important. The thought of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union gives no peace to the so-called new right-wingers in the United States, although they have repeatedly been warned that we will never permit this.

[Lomeyko] Yes, and here is another fact in this connection. The U.S. Senate has approved the allocation of $20 million, also of course as an initial sum, to continue work on the production of what is called nerve gas--some people call it nerve paralysis gas--and other kinds of chemical weapons. American news agencies report that artillery shells will be equipped with this gas. The possibility is not ruled out that these new weapons could be stationed at U.S. bases in other countries.

[Vasilyev] West Europe in particular, where I think there do exist some type of chemical weapons. There have been reports about this.

[Lomeyko] Indeed, in this connection the New York TIMES magazine reports that the Pentagon is currently drawing up a new doctrine for the use of chemical weaponry. It is intended for a 5-year period and will cost almost $2.5 billion, and the Pentagon specialists are insisting on a threefold to fourfold increase in this amount. The magazine writes that even at the present time 40,000 tons of various types of nerve paralysis weapons are kept at U.S. dumps and bases. Almost all these types of weapons are intended for use in the European military theater.

[Vasilyev] The stockpiling of mountains of weapons and explosives and the development and manufacture of new, still more sophisticated weapons of death naturally intensifies the danger of war. But this is only one of the negative consequences of the arms race. The arms race is, of course, a heavy economic burden on the shoulders of the peoples--over $500 billion cast to the wind. The losses for the peoples are enormous: unbuilt houses, schools and hospitals, a reduction in the real incomes of working people, a shortage of capital for the renewal of the equipment of enterprises, and accelerating rates of inflation.

[Ariyevich] In this connection the propagandists of the military-industrial complex are claiming that the military orders for the monopolies and the increased allocations to the Pentagon are almost an elixir of life for the economy. This is plain deception. In actual fact the growing military expenditure has a deforming effect on the economies of the capitalist countries, exacerbates crisis phenomena and deepens social contradictions, does it not?

[Vasilyev] You are quite right, Gennadiy Mikhaylovich. At the end of last year I had occasion again to be in the United States and had encounters, among others, with Wall Street financiers and businessmen. There is a great deal of talk in America at present about the country's loss of world industrial leadership. The uncompetitive nature of many American goods in world markets, the fall in productivity at U.S. enterprises and the drop in the real incomes of the Americans. But, after all, this is all directly linked with the colossal military expenditure. Serious American historians reckon that the origin of many of America's present troubles must be sought back in Washington's policy during the sixties, when the United States became tied up in the Vietnam War. It was precisely at that time that the United States began to lose its predominant positions in the competitive struggle with Japan and West Europe. The tasks of providing both guns and butter are beyond the strength of even such a rich country as the United States.

U.S. Domestic Issues

[Ariyevich] Indeed, what I would like to draw further attention to is that the dire consequences of the arms race which is being imposed on the world by the United States go beyond purely economic losses. The country's militarization and the whipping up of chauvinist attitudes have an effect on its political and social atmosphere. The intensification of the activities of the military-industrial complex in the United States became particularly noticeable across the ocean in the second half of the seventies. But here is another fact. As was noted recently at a press conference in Washington convened by Negro and antiwar organizations, the numbers of the Ku Klux Klan since the mid-seventies have risen by 50 percent. The number of bloody crimes committed by the thugs dressed in white are increasing throughout the whole country. This does not seem a chance coincidence to me. What do you think, Gennadiy Vladimirovich?

[Vasilyev] I think, of course, that there exists a direct correlation between the militarization of a country and the whole spirit of militarism and the increasing activities of ultrarightist elements in America, of which the Ku Klux Klan is one detachment.

[Lomeyko] Some Western sociologists, incidentally, even infer from this a natural law, which has been manifested at various stages of the development of imperialism. Basically the essence of this natural law is that the stronger the spirit of militarism outside the country the fewer the demonstrations inside the country.

[Vasilyev] Of course. Look at what is happening now. The American press has been writing a great deal about it. The so-called old rightwinger like the Ku Klux Klan and the American Nazis have become more active. And a whole set of new rightwingers such as the Coalition for Peace Through Strength has appeared. All of them are directly linked with the activities of the military-industrial complex. This is, of course, also linked with the aggressive and hegemonist policy pursued by President Reagan's administration.

You mentioned the Ku Klux Klan. In this connection I should like to speak of events on which the attention of the whole of America is now riveted. I have in mind the continuing deaths in Atlanta of Negro children and teenagers. It has just been reported that the police in that city have entered the names of another two teenagers on the list of victims and missing persons. This frightful list now numbers 30 people. I have had occasion to visit Atlanta, capital of the state of Georgia. There is much being written in America at the present time about the rapid economic development of the Black South. When one visits the South and also Atlanta one can see how deformed this progress is. There is the town center glittering with glass skyscrapers--mostly the offices of industrial companies, including military ones, which are drawn there by the relative cheapness of black labor--and there are the dreary, ramshackle districts inhabited by the poor. In one of these suburbs is the church where Martin Luther King Jr once conducted services. Beside it is the grave of that remarkable fighter for equal rights for Negroes, who was struck down in 1968 by the bullet of a hired sniper. On the white marble of the obelisk are written King's words, "I'm free at last, I'm free at last. Oh Almighty God, I'm free at last." Words which sound like an accusation. Words which acquire a certain tragic irony if one bears in mind that this happened in Atlanta, the capital of the state of Georgia, home state of ex-President Jimmy Carter, who so loved talking about human rights. And it happened in a country whose current President, Ronald Reagan, who announces to the whole world his struggle against terrorism.

[Ariyevich] At a meeting in Atlanta this week, participants held up a banner on which was written, "Help our children, not the El Salvador junta." Certainly, reliance on a reactionary regime in order to achieve its aims, is one of the characteristic traits of Washington's present foreign policy. And, as was pointed out at the Mongolian communists' congress, everywhere Beijing is following hard on the heels of the provocative policy of imperialism. On 26-28 May, in Phnom Penh the Fourth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] took place. The KPRP is the leading force of the Kampuchean people in the struggle to build a peaceful democratic, independent and free Kampuchea, moving toward the creation of foundations of a socialist society. The inhabitants of the country greeted the congress with important labor successes.

Asia, Africa, Near East

[Lomeyko] Nevertheless, the forces of imperialism, and Beijing, are not letting up in their hostile campaign against the Kampuchean people. They are inventing various ways of foisting on the Kampuchean people the rulers they have already driven out.

[Ariyevich] A hope which cannot be fulfilled, as there can be no return to the old days of colonialism. African Liberation Day fell on 25 May. Today the African states are faced head on with the problem of gaining economic independence, and this is precisely what neither Washington nor the old colonial powers want. They are trying to divide the African Continent into spheres of influence in the old way.

[Vasilyev] But I think this is not as easy to do as it was in the past. Africa today is a giant flexing his shoulders. A number of African countries are building their lives on the basis of socialist orientation. In doing this, they rely on the support of the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community.

[Ariyevich] Recently, the struggle between the forces of peace and national independence and the forces of imperialist aggression has become especially acute in the Near East. Striving to subjugate the whole of the large, oil-rich and strategically important area, the aggressive leaders of the United States, supported by Israel and the As-Sadat regime, importunately and with brazen insolence, are striving to extend their military positions. All the Arab countries, except for Egypt and Oman, have refused to allow a U.S. military presence on their territory. This was confirmed at the recent summit meeting in Abu Dhabi, one of the Persian Gulf states. The communique issued by the meeting stated that ensuring peace and security in the region is the sole responsibility of the peoples of that area.

[Lomeyko] Furthermore, the need for joint and collective endeavors by all states with an interest in solving the Near East problem is now greater than ever. Following the so-called peace mission of Philip Habib, the special U.S. envoy, to the Near East, Israel, sensing support from the other side of the ocean, embarked on a new provocation. Israeli planes bombed Lebanese territory. You see, they assumed the right to teach a lesson to the Syrian helicopters. When the Syrian military units understandably reinforced their antiaircraft defences with surface-to-air missiles, the Israeli militarists kicked up a colossal fuss, alleging that this threatened their security. There you have it, the classic ploy of a thief shouting stop thief!

[Ariyevich] There is an interesting thing about this, Vladimir Borisovich. The White House announced the other day that it considered the Near East mission by Habib, the President's special representative, to have been successful. What did it have in mind? Speakes, the White House deputy press secretary, stressed that "we have accomplished our goal of averting a further escalation of tension in the Near East."

[Vasilyev] Yes, this is a strange statement to say the least, since it was made at a time when the situation in this explosive region, the Near East, is not easing. On the contrary it is swiftly deteriorating.

[Lomeyko] When you hear statements by the Israeli hawks and Washington representatives, it is even difficult to say which party involved in these events, Tel Aviv or Washington, is showing more cynicism and disregard for the vital interests of the Palestinian people and the territorial integrity and inviolability of sovereign Lebanon. One thing is clear, though, everything comes down to the imperial ambitions of the United States of America. After all, As-Sadat and Begin are only accomplices in this game played by Uncle Sam.

[Ariyevich] The criminal designs of imperialism and Zionism, which are trying to turn Lebanon into a hotbed of new war in the Near East, are being resolutely rebuffed by the Arab peoples. Important decisions aimed at warding off Israeli aggression were taken at the extraordinary conference of Arab League foreign ministers held in Tunis. The participants in the conference welcomed the declaration made by Comrade Brezhnev in his speech at the festive session in Tbilisi in which he called for a new international conference on the Near East with the PLO as a mandatory and equal participant. Subsequently, in his speech at the Kremlin dinner in honor of King Husayn of Jordan, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev again stressed that the halting of Israeli aggression and the prevention of a new war in the Near East are the direct duty of all those with an interest in peace and stability in that region.

[Lomeyko] In this connection I would like to stress that many observers in the world have drawn attention to the visit to the Soviet Union by King Husayn of Jordan and to his statement. Some express surprise and othersannoyance at this statement by King Husayn in which he highly praised the Soviet Union's role in the struggle for peace and its principled stand toward the Arab nation over the Palestinian question, which is the foremost issue for the Arabs. The Jordanian king declared that in their struggle the Arab peoples rely on friendly countries and peoples, and above all on the support of the great Soviet Union.

[Vasilyev] Yes, this is particularly interesting and, I would even say, highly significant. After all, one is talking about a visit by the head of a monarchical regime on which--to put it bluntly--Washington once pinned considerable hopes. I have in mind attempts to include Jordan in the separate Camp David agreement. But in consideration of the interests of the Arab peoples the leadership of Jordan refused to go along with this. At the same time our guest highly praised the Soviet Union's stand on the Near East. Why? Because this stand is just, because it corresponds to the interests of the Arab countries.

FRG'S Schmidt U.S. Visit

[Ariyevich] The fomenting of international tension, which has become Washington's general policy, is also being implemented in Europe. This was confirmed during the NATO session in Rome and during the recent visit by FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to Washington. Vladimir Borisovich, I would like to ask you to speak in a bit more detail about this visit.

[Lomeyko] This visit has indeed drawn the attention of many observers, for many reasons. This was the first meeting between Reagan and Schmidt. It was a meeting of the leaders of two pillars of NATO, Washington, which is trying on the new uniform of world policeman, and Bonn, which has been parading in the uniform of foremost U.S. military ally for a long time now. It was also known that there were differences in the political circles of the two countries. Reagan does not hide his complete disregard for the interests of the West Europeans, particularly over cooperation with East Europe, cooperation which the world has termed "detente." Schmidt, on the other hand, has spoken several times of the need for a dialogue with the socialist countries. The new U.S. missiles were also to have been discussed during the visit. This is a matter which is arousing sharp differences and a campaign of protest against it in West Europe, including West Germany. In order to somehow reassure the protesters within his own party, Schmidt declared that he would insist on Reagan speeding up the commencement of the missile talks. But he returned emptyhanded. In these circumstances his statement that "I am happy that our views on the general lines of U.S. policy are completely identical" sounds tragi-comical.

[Vasilyev] Chancellor Schmidt's statement about the outcome of his visit to Washington and his talks with President Reagan, was indeed marked by artificial optimism. Things are different in actual fact. Washington, which has decided to foist medium-range nuclear missiles on West Europe, stood by its demand that rearmament commence without delay. The promise to hold talks, which was reaffirmed by President Reagan, merely acts as a cover for a real arms buildup in Europe.

[Lomeyko] The new occupants of the White House deemed it necessary for Schmidt to declare his complete solidarity with Reagan's policy. I would like to note one other thing. On his return from Washington Schmidt thought it appropriate to disclose that the combat readiness of the Bundeswehr made a great impression on the U.S. administration.

[Ariyevich] This declaration sounds quite different in Europe. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted in his Tbilisi speech, we have just celebrated Victory Day. In a month's time it will be the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of the Great Patriotic War. These dates--9 May and 22 June--oblige us to ponder over and over again about what is happening in Europe, where world wars have broken out twice. During the seventies Europe had a taste of detente. But the situation is now changing for the worse. Above all, this is because of the NATO decision to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe. But in Bonn they claimed triumphantly that the United States is prepared to take part in talks and will even agree to discuss a reduction in the number of missiles after they have been deployed in West Europe. The people who are saying this are too experienced to be suspected of self-delusion. It is more likely that they are deliberately deceiving public opinion, which is justifiably worried about the irresponsible behavior of the aggressive U.S. rulers. Only an active popular mass movement can frustrate their schemes to wreck detente in Europe and turn the continent into a hotbed of very acute confrontation of the kind which already exists in the Near East, thanks to the efforts of the United States, and which they are trying to reignite in Southeast Asia, Central America and other parts of the world. At this point we shall conclude our program and take our leave of you. Thank you for your attention. All the best.

REAGAN EVALUATION OF HABIB MISSION REBUTTED

LD301900 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1151 GMT 30 May 81

[Excerpt] Washington, 30 May, (TASS)--U.S. President R. Reagan has received P. Habib. He described as "a stupendous success, almost a miracle" the results of his Near East trip which has been intensely publicized by the U.S. administration as a "peacekeeping" mission. The situation in this region, however, is in sharp contrast with the enthusiastic opinions of the U.S. President on P. Habib's "peace diplomacy." The policy of international brigandage which is being carried out by Israel in relation to Lebanon has not undergone any changes, and this peaceful Arab country is continuing to run with blood. The foreign press does not conceal the fact that the journey by the U.S. diplomat to the Near East has led to a sharp aggravation of the crisis.

Israeli aircraft raids against Lebanon are a prelude to large-scale aggression, writes the paper L'HUMANITE, stressing that the intensification of Israeli military operations in Lebanon has coincided with the departure from the Near East of P. Habib, President R. Reagan's emissary.

COMMENTS ON HAIG'S UPCOMING VISIT TO CHINA

RPP Report

LD292256 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] A spokesman for the U.S. Department of State has announced that Secretary of State Alexander Haig would visit China from 14 June through the 17th. Earlier reports said one of the objectives of the visit was to discuss with the leaders of China ways of aiding terrorist groups being readied for an intervention in Kampuchea.

Shakov Comment

OW310411 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 28 May 81

[Article by Shakov: "U.S. Secretary of State Haig's China Visit"]

[Text] First, I would like to point out that while Haig is preparing for his Beijing visit, the United States is stepping up its cooperation with Taiwan. The United States and Taiwan have recently signed some new trade contracts. Those contracts provide that the United States will supply Taiwan with military equipment worth $1.2 billion. The contracts supplement some long-term agreements between the United States and Taiwan. In accordance with the agreements, the United States will continue to expand the supply of new technology, including the newest weapons, to Taiwan.

It is worth noting that it is at such a moment that the United States has officially decided not to sell any (?weapons) to China. It is true that the Beijing leaders are greatly surprised by the United States' intensified advocation of the "two Chinas" policy. The XINHUA news agency recently transmitted a commentary criticizing some American congressmen, politicians and journalists for showing no respect for the Beijing leaders and for advocating closer ties between Washington and Taiwan. The XINHUA commentary criticized Washington for intensifying an anti-China hysteria.

In fact, the United States is not displaying an anti-China hysteria; it is openly exerting new pressure on its little partner so it will become more subservient and make more and greater concessions. American newspapers urge Haig to devote his time pursuing U.S. interests during his China visit. The American newspaper DAILY POST points out that the Beijing leaders should understand that it is very hard for them to remain (?in their posts) if they do not follow the global strategy of the United States in foreign policy. The Beijing leaders' sedulous flattery for U.S. imperialism will inevitably lead to their (?further capitulation) and the signing of new capitulationist documents during U.S. Secretary of State Haig's forthcoming visit.

Glebov Commentary

OW010349 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 31 May 81

[Glebov commentary]

[Excerpts] The present situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border is disquieting. What will it bring? A prestigious Paris-journal says: The present situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border resembles that before China invaded Vietnam in February and March 1979. The views expressed by another French paper LE MONDE are also very interesting. The paper believes that the American and Chinese leaders have complete understanding on Beijing's present and future actions against Vietnam. This is true.

Besides, it is obvious that the Chinese aggressive policy in Indochina is a continuation of the U.S. imperialist policy in this area. A U.S. progressive magazine, WEEKLY DEMOCRACY, points out: "For years, Washington has been implementing its Indochinese policy with the help of China to avoid risking the lives of American troops." Was this not the reason that U.S. Secretary of State Haig expressed, in his recent comment on the Indochina situation, his hope that the friends in Beijing would continue to implement their policy in this region?

What deserves our attention is that the U.S. has publicly declared that Beijing had consulted Washington before it launched the large-scale invasion 2 years ago. In May 1979, Bush, now vice president of the United States, told reporters that China had prior U.S. agreement when it invaded Vietnam. The United States and China reached complete understanding on this when Deng Xiaoping visited the United States in January 1979. Two weeks after Deng Xiaoping's return to Beijing from the United States, Chinese troops invaded Vietnam. Could this be mere coincidence?

It is very important that we bring this up. Two weeks from now Secretary Haig will be visiting Beijing. According to wire reports, the situation in Indochina will get special attention during his talks with Chinese leaders. During their meetings, are they going to draw up a more specific plan for Beijing to launch another large-scale aggressive action against Socialist Vietnam?

At present, Beijing is creating tension along the Sino-Vietnamese borders. It shows that it is ready to sacrifice the lives of Chinese soldiers in order to protect the U.S. imperialists' interests in Indochina.

SOLTAN COMMENTS ON CYNICISM OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD292312 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 29 May 81

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] This week has abounded in statements by leaders of the Washington administration, the President, the vice president, the state secretary and the secretary of defense. They spoke in different cities and on different occasions, but the main idea of their pronouncements was very much the same: The United States must direct and correct world developments as it sees fit. It must be the supreme judge in the settlement of international problems, and those who resist this policy should be shown a military fist.

President Reagan spoke of force as the pivot of American policy. The secretary of state, Alexander Haig, threatened that his country would react to any threat to American interests wherever it emerges, in any point of the globe, and especially in the regions having strategic resources. The Pentagon chief, Caspar Weinberger, declared that America should keep arming itself, and if the agreements signed earlier were an obstacle to this, so much the worse for these agreements.

This is perhaps the most lucid and cynical statement of Washington's political creed so far. In a world as tense as the one today, when acute problems should be approached with a particular sense of responsibility, the White House is setting course on an open-ended arms race, greater tension and confrontation in international relations.

It is amazing how utterly the American politicians disregard the fate of other nations and countries, how unwilling they are to heed the interests of even their closest allies. What Washington seeks to do is to replace the policy of lessening tension with a test of strength, attempts that amount to a particularly dangerous type of adventurism.

Even the American newspaper Washington POST has noted with alarm that the stress the administration puts on military might to reinforce political effort, multiplies the risk of a nuclear clash, and [word indistinct] the nuclear conflict with the present level of arms development. It would leave continents covered with radioactive ashes. It would threaten the existence of our whole civilization, wiping out whole nations, all for the sake of the narrow ulterior interests nurtured by the American ruling circles in their ambition to command the world, even at the risk of a nuclear catastrophe.

The proposed American policy of undermining the easing of tension, accompanied by mounting militarist preparations, now poses the chief threat to peace and the security of nations. To rebuff this policy of military adventure-seekers and to work in defense of peace means to defend life itself, to defend everything that has been created by mankind in the course of millennia.

CIA FORECAST OF SOVIET FUEL SHORTAGE VIEWED

TA291939 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew to Israel 1800 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has published a correction to a forecast it had published on the unavoidable Soviet fuel crisis. The New York TIMES has reported that CIA experts now think that in the 1980's, the Soviet Union will be able to supply its energy needs without needing to import oil. This indeed, is a heavy-weight announcement.

Basing itself on analyses carried out by its experts, the CIA published a hoax as early as 1977, alleging that the Soviet Union was to have experienced an unavoidable decline in oil production already on the brink of the 1980's. The U.S. strategists and propagandists did their best to spread, for several years, the stories on the Soviet Union becoming a large-scale oil importer, measuring everything according to their own imperialistic measuring tape. They composed various scenarios on the Soviet threat of overtaking the oil treasures in the Middle East and throughout the fertile crescent.

The Carter administration published its notorious doctrine on the need to defend the vital U.S. interests, which are nothing but the interests of the oil magnates, aimed at justifying the U.S. expansionist policy in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf area. The new Reagan administration hurried to adopt this doctrine after that [Carter] administration.

Now, after the CIA itself revealed the falsehood of its previous statements, the question of necessity arises: What are the new lies and maneuvers the Washington activists will undertake in order to justify their imperialistic policy at present?

PLANNED EXPANSION OF CIA OPERATIONS NOTED

LD292208 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Washington, 29 May, TASS--The American administration is further extending the sphere of operation of its special services, such as the CIA, and others of which there are eleven in all.

According the the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, the White House has already requested Congress authority to spend about 10 billion dollars on financing special services in the 1982 fiscal year. This figure exceeds this year's outlay by seven percent. Yet, observers say, it only gives an approximate idea of the real spending on espionage operations by the United States. It is said here that 10 billion dollars represent only the top of an iceberg.

A considerable part of these enormous funds is to be spent on collecting intelligence information with the help of spy satellites and other sophisticated technical facilities used, for instance, by the National Security Agency.

To judge by press reports the Central Intelligence Agency is to play, as before, the central role in organising overall espionage. The draft presidential decree, now under discussion at the White House and in Congress, provides for a considerable extension of the CIA's powers and sphere of operation not only abroad but also at home. As follows from this draft, the CIA will have still greater rights in spying on American organisations and individuals, specifically with the help of agent provocateurs.

The CIA will also retain its right to carry out propaganda operations, bribe politicians and even establish small armies both abroad and in the United States. All this is described as measures necessary for maintaining the aims of the national foreign policy of the U.S.A.

CIA's secret operations abroad are also being expanded, to which W. Casey, the CIA's chief, is giving special attention. The CIA's objective is to extend sharply the scope of subversive operations, for which it is to train new cadres of saboteur and "specialists" in terror.

PENTAGON PLANS FOR MILITARIZATION OF SPACE VIEWED

LD300830 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1832 GMT 29 May 81

[By TASS correspondent G. Ugolnikov]

[Text] New York, 29 May (TASS)--In the United States the most reactionary forces are becoming more and more active and are openly calling for the achievement of military superiority over the Soviet Union and for the transformation of space into an arena for the arms race.

The retired General, D. Graham, the former director of DIA and now cochairman of the extreme reactionary organization, "The Coalition for Peace Through Strength," has called on the Reagan administration to station an antimissile defense system in space. To achieve this goal, he reckons, it is necessary in particular to use refusable spacecraft of the shuttle series. As for the treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems which was concluded between the USSR and the United States, it could be completely renounced, the retired general states.

Graham's raving ideas, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR notes, have met with extensive support among influential hawks on Capital Hill. Moreover, local observers are emphasizing, they fully accord with the course adopted by the Washington administration of militarizing space.

Over the last 3 years, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, Pentagon spending on the creation of space weaponry has almost doubled. In fiscal year 1982 the military department is, with some reason, counting on obtaining about $10 billion for these purposes, and twice that by 1985. These billions are intended for the creation and launching into orbit of spy satellites and missile guidance radar facilities and for the organization of space centers to control actions in a nuclear missile war. The Pentagon is paying considerable attention to the development of fundamentally new kinds of weapons for use in space, primarily laser and ray weapons.

The total harmony between this adventurist stance of the retired general and the aggressive policy of the White House is also shown by recent pronouncements by high-ranking representatives of the present U.S. administration on questions of observance of the provisions of international treaties concluded by Washington, including those concerned with limiting the arms race. Thus, Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger has stated unambiguously that some of the treaties signed by the United States have no validity in his view. Indeed, even the President, addressing a graduation ceremony at the United States Military Academy at West Point, (New York) compared international treaties with "a piece of paper", which, in his words, might prevent the United States from increasing its military might.

PRC 'EXPANSIONISM,' WESTERN 'BLINDNESS' VIEWED

LD291027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 81 p 5

[B. Barakhta "International Notes": "The Dragon's Claws"]

[Text] Many articles have been appearing in the Chinese press recently calling for the influence of feudal ideology to be overcome and for the "emancipation of consciousness." It goes without saying that the slogan is indeed topical for present-day China, where remnants and traditions of centuries-old antiquity remain very much alive. However, in practice the Beijing leaders encourage and propagate many of the most reactionary and conservative features of ancient philosophical and political tendencies. The sinocentrism, great-khan chauvinism and expansionism extolled by the philosophers and politicians of old China are today utilized actively by the PRC leaders.

"There will come a time," Kang Yu-wei, a well-known Chinese politician at the end of the 19th century used to say, "when we will be able to pass through five continents where the banners of the yellow dragon will be flying."

The idea of the "Middle Kingdom's" hegemony over the entire world preached by Mao Zedong gives no peace to his successors even today. The "four modernizations" policy aimed at strengthening the army in every way possible and transforming China by the end of the present century into a militarist state serves this end.

Since the end of the fifties the Chinese leadership has been almost constantly whipping up tension on its borders with adjacent states, provoking armed clashes and making territorial claims. Out of 30 military conflicts which have taken place in Asia since World War II 19 have arisen through the fault of the Maoists. Recently Beijing has been taking the path of escalating armed provocations on the border with the SRV, stepping up psychological warfare against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, increasing military aid to the Pol Pot gangs and making large-scale military preparations on the border with India. These facts testify to the criminal nonchalance with which the Beijing leadership resorts to force in order to satisfy its great power lusts.

From "historical" maps printed in China it can be seen that "the dragon's claws" were sunk into Soviet Priamurye and Primorye, Sakhalin, part of Kazakhstan and Central Asia, Mongolia, Korea, part of Afghanistan and India, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, Kampuchea, Laos, Vietnam and almost all the islands in the East China and South China Seas. The total "list" of Beijing's territorial claims amounts to 10 million square kilometers.

However not everything is going according to the plans of the hegemonists from the Zhongnanhai--the residence of the Beijing leadership. The peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community and the struggle of people of good will for the relaxation of international tension and the strengthening of peace throughout the world are a serious obstacle on the path of the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction. In this connection it is perfectly obvious that the Chinese mass media organs' spiel about "Soviet hegemonism" and their appeals "not to trust" the peace initiatives which resounded authoritatively from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress are made only to distract the world public's attention from the preparation for Beijing's implementation of its expansionist plans and to "justify" the partnership with imperialism and the attempts to create an anti-Soviet front in the international arena.

The tone of this anti-Soviet hysteria is set by the Chinese leaders. Thus, in a recent statement Deng Xiaoping again expatiated on the "inevitability" of world war and the "deceptiveness of detente" and provocatively called upon Japan to "define itself" in relation to the creation of an anti-Soviet so-called "antihegemonist front." State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang and PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua have made slanderous attacks on the USSR's foreign policy, calling upon their interlocutors to create a "barrier on the path of Moscow's offensive."

"Some 10 or 20 years after reforms have been carried out China will become rich and powerful. And when we strengthen the army we will call upon America, Britain, France and Japan and cast strong Russia aside. So as a result of just one battle China will become a hegemonic force." These are the words of Liang Tsi-ch'ao, an eminent ideologist from the "reformers" movement at the end of the last century. But how in tune they are with the present PRC leadership's course.

To the accompaniment of anti-Soviet advances the Beijing hegemonists intend to implement the modernizations of the armed forces and supply t[illegible] "dragon" with modern militarist muscle in the form of combat equipment and weap[illegible]rom the NATO countries.

Regrettably, some people in the West have been bewitched by the Beijing leadership's anti-Soviet invocations and the opportunity of benefiting from supplies of modern combat equipment. After the lifting last year of the ban on the sale of combat equipment to China, Beijing, on the admission of U.S. State Department officials, began talks with 40 American military industrialists. The Chinese leadership expressed interest in obtaining 5,000 different kinds of military products. The Pentagon estimates this weapons market at between 41 and 63 billion dollars. It is significant that China, which is today experiencing serious economic difficulties, has nevertheless not relinquished plans for an accelerated increase in its military potential. The "readjustment" of the national economy, PRC Defense Minister Geng Biao emphasized recently at a meeting with a Japanese delegation, will not affect national defense.

Military delegations from the PRC are continuing to scurry in increasing numbers from one country to another and moreover, as the Los Angeles TIMES testifies, the Chinese have been permitted to visit military bases, headquarters and military plants of all categories in the United States. Expressing the opinion of certain circles in the Washington administration, U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary Pirie expressed hopes during his visit to China for the "further development of friendship and mutual understanding" between the two countries' armies.

The logic of the Chinese anti-Soviets is understandable: Having placed the PRC in a position of confrontation with all progressive forces, the Beijing leaders are seeking approval and support in the camp of the most aggressive imperialist circles.

Anti-Sovietism is the "convertible currency" with which the Beijing hegemonists are attempting to pay for the latest Western arms.

It cannot be said that the United States, the countries of Western Europe and Japan are totally blind to the fact that Beijing's present policy, for all its anti-Soviet emphasis, in the final analysis threatens not only peace throughout the world but also their own vital interests. However certain circles, instead of looking the facts soberly in the face, comfort themselves with the illusion that they will succeed in 'cashing in" on Beijing's hegemonist schemes and directing the whole brunt of its expansionism toward the USSR and the socialist community. But these are vain calculations. Might it not turn out the way it is in the Russian proverb: "Don't dig anyone else's pit in case you fall in it yourself."

FURTHER COVERAGE OF 18TH MONGOLIAN PARTY CONGRESS

Gorbachev Meets Tsedenbal

LD310820 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Today Tsedenbal, the general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, received Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The head of the CPSU delegation to the 18th MPRP Congress conveyed congratulations to Comrade Tsedenbal on his election as general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Tsedenbal expressed his sincere gratitude for the congratulations, and the gratitude of Mongolian communists and of all the working people of the republic for the constant attention to questions of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation and for the international aid in building socialism in the Mongolian People's Republic and asked that this gratitude be conveyed to the CPSU Central Committee and personally to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Reception Held

LD310840 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 30 May 81

[Ulaanbaatar report by unidentified TASS correspondent]

[Text] The MPRP Central Committee gave a reception today in honor of foreign delegations who took part in the work of the 18th MPRP Congress. Greeting the foreign guests, Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee stressed that the 18th congress had been held in a businesslike and creative atmosphere with its keynote being the monolithic unity of party and people. The highest party forum reconfirmed its unwavering resolve to strengthen unflinchingly the ties of friendship and close cooperation with the great Soviet Union and other countries of socialism, with the CPSU, with fraternal communist and workers' parties and with all fighters for peace, happiness and the well-being of working people.

The first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee expressed profound gratitude to the representatives of fraternal parties for their active participation in the work of the congress, for their sincere and meaningful speeches in which they had spoken highly of Mongolia's achievements over the 60 years of the people's revolution and in which were expressed warm solidarity and support for the policy of the MPRP.

Gorbachev, head of the CPSU delegation, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary was next to speak. He said: Permit me, on behalf of Soviet communists and the foreign guests who are present here to cordially and in a fraternal way congratulate our Mongolian friends on the successful conclusion of the 18th MPRP Congress. The work of the highest forum of the communists of Mongolia and the atmosphere of creation and optimism which prevailed have produced in us a vivid and indelible impression. The congress broadly and exactingly discussed the results of the activity of the party and the people. These are impressive results. New tasks in the social and economic development of the country have been defined. They are evidence of the growing opportunities and dynamism of Mongolian society which is confidently building socialism.

While present at the congress and also in meeting with the working people of the country we have, over recent days, with special strength and fullness, sensed the leading role of the MPRP as the true political leader of the people and the party's indissoluble and vital link with the working class, with the farmers and with the people's intelligentsia. This is a great gain, a guarantee of new victories for socialist Mongolia.

The congress demonstrated once again the consistent internationalism of the MPRP and its concern for the common interests of the countries of socialism, and the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the world communist and national liberation movement and of all anti-imperialist forces. There is no doubt that under the party's leadership the Mongolian people, who have (?gone through) a rich 60-year-period of experience of revolutionary transformations, will successfully fulfill the decisions of the 18th party congress and will attain new and higher levels in building a socialist society.

With all our hearts we congratulate the comrades elected as MPRP Central Committee members. We cordially congratulate Comrade Tsedenbal on his election as first secretary of the Central Committee. We wish you, dear comrades, new great successes in socialist creation. In conclusion, Comrade Gorbachev proposed a toast to the MPRP, to its leadership, to new successes and the development of the MPR, to the unity of the international communist and workers' movement, and to new successes in the struggle for peace and socialism. The speeches of Comrades Tsedenbal and Gorbachev were listened to with great attention and were repeatedly interrupted by applause.

Gorbachev Departs Mongolia

LD310252 Moscow TASS in English 0155 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 May, TASS--The CPSU delegation led by member of the Politburo, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev has left Ulaanbaatar for home today. The delegation attended the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

Arrival in Moscow

LD311612 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today returned to Moscow from Ulaanbaatar after participating in the 18th MPRP Congress. The delegation was met at the airport by Comrades Pelshe, Kapitonov and other officials.

RAHMAN DEATH, BANGLADESH SITUATION REPORTED

Rahman Assassination

LD301120 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] New Delhi, 30 May, TASS--As Indian news agencies reported with reference to Bangladesh radio, Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman was killed in Chittagong last night. The country's Vice President Abdus Sattar will act as the head of state.

Speaking over the radio today, Abdus Sattar called on the country's population to stay calm and keep order, emphasizing that the government and all the official institutions function normally. He announced that there will be no changes in Bangladesh's relations with other countries and that all international agreements of Bangladesh remain in force.

As the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reported, at the same time the Government of Bangladesh announced the imposition of a state of emergency in the country.

Situation in Bangladesh

LD010700 Moscow TASS in English 0628 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Dacca, 1 June, TASS--Bangladesh radio has announced that government troops established control over Chittagong. The situation in the city has been fully normalised. The plotters led by Major General Manzur Ahmed, who assassinated President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh on May 30, have fled.

Speaking before that over television, the commander of the navy, Rear-Adm Mahbub 'Ali said that the Bangladesh Navy remains loyal to the country's government and the Constitution. He indicated that the naval base in Chittagong, the port and the outer roadsteads are under full control of the Bangladesh Navy.

A day of mourning was announced in Bangladesh today in memory of President Ziaur Rahman. Apart from banks, telephone and telegraph services, the majority of government institutions, enterprises and shops are closed. The normal situation in the capital remains.

New Delhi, 1 June, TASS--A correspondent of the PTI news agency reports from Dacca, referring to a highly-placed official source, that Major-General Manzur who led the attempted mutiny against the Government of Bangladesh and responsible for the assassination of Ziaur Rahman was arrested today morning in hilly country outside Chittagong.

Brezhnev Condolences

LD301621 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 30 May 81

["Telegram of Condolences from Leonid Brezhnev"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 30 May, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev expressed to Acting President of Bangladesh Abdus Sattar sincere condolences in connection with the tragic death of President Ziaur Rahman of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Leonid Brezhnev extended his profound sympathy to the relatives and next of kin of Ziaur Rahman.

BRIEFS

TASS-PTI PROTOCOL--Moscow 28 May--A protocol was signed today on a further broadening of cooperation between the news agency of the Soviet Union and the Indian PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) news agency. The document was signed by TASS Director General Sergey Losev and PTI Deputy Director General Parail Unnikrishnan. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 28 May 81 LD]

MOVES TO REASSESS POLAND'S RECENT HISTORY RAPPED

LD291255 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Druzenko "Letter From Warsaw": "An Artist's Stance"]

[Text] Ryszard Filipski, the well-known Polish actor and director, admits that this role was the most difficult of all he has played. At first, on starting work on directing the movie "The Coup," he wanted to give it to another actor, but then he realized that in order to bring his idea to the viewer intact, he had to play it himself.

Recreating a real historical personage on the screen is always a difficult task for an artist. This case was no exception: it was Jozef Pilsudski, the dictator of the Poland of bourgeois landowners between the wars and the inspirer of the notorious "Sanacja" --the reactionary regime which upheld the interests of Polish and foreign capital under the demagogic slogan of "improving" the country's political and economic life.

R. Filipski's movie "The Coup" is on extensive release in Poland's movie theaters now and is arousing lively interest, meeting with differing assessments and giving rise to disputes. As the director says, he is absolutely convinced of the work's historical authenticity. Everything that happens on the screen happened in life and is based on actual fact. The movie resurrects on the screen the coup d'etat carried out by Pilsudski and his supporters in May 1926 and the subsequent years of rampant dictatorship and arbitrary rule, the supression of democratic freedoms, the dispersal of workers demonstrations and the terror unleashed against communists and progressive figures and the so-called "Lewica" [left].

"I have already had several meetings with viewers after showings of the movie," Ryszard Filipski said. "The interesting things is that people of the older generation, who remember the time before the war, agree with me. But the young people sometimes get excited, argue and express doubt--they say, was it really like that? Did terror and assault become a common occurrence in political life? I do not think this is a coincidence. In recent years attempts have been made through various kinds of memoirs and so forth to revive, as it were, the 'Pilsudski myth' and present his period in power in a decent light, as if those years saw no cruel dictatorship, unemployment or bitter social and class conflicts. I considered it my duty as an artist and a communist to recall the truth about history--and by expressive cinematic means."

"Recalling the truth about history"--that task is acquiring special significance today. In the wave of all kinds of discussions and disputes there are increasingly acute calls for the elimination of certain "blank spots" in recent Polish history and on the need to "publicize" certain episodes in that history which have until now allegedly been hushed up or presented in a false light. In reality, however, it is a question of introducing into people's consciousness the views about the past which were propagated by bourgeois historians and are being revived by their successors in our day.

It is no accident that some of them are unleashing such a fierce hail of reproaches against the movie "The Coup" and its creators, regarding their stance as historically "inauthentic." However, the historical truth hinders their intentions. In particular, it hinders the revival of the legend about Pilsudski as the "wise and just leader of the nation": Alas, such an intention does exist. Suffice it to say that the anniversary of Pilsudski's death recently was marked relatively noticeably. Church services were held in this connection, honor guards were arranged, flowers were laid and songs relevant to the event were sung. Warsaw saw the first meeting in the series "outstanding Poles Through the Eyes of Contemporaries," which the organizers devoted to Pilsudski's memory.

As emerges from the account in the newspaper SLOWO POWSZECHNE, at the meeting he was spoken of as "one of the last Polish leaders to secure victory in battle," the "paramount figure in Poland's recent history," a "symbol of the struggle for independence and the creation of a republican-democratic state," and so on and so forth.

Against the background of these shameless attempts to revise history, how important and necessary is the truthful voice of the creators of the movie "The Coup," which reveals the true political face of the Sanacja leaders, who stifled democracy, hobnobbed with landowners and the bourgeoisie, left communists to rot in prison and condemned the working people to tyranny, unemployment and poverty. Fidelity to this stance has always been a distinctive feature of Ryszard Filipski's creative work. From a worker's family (his father drove a streetcar in Krakow all his life), he began to be involved in the cinema early, while still a student at the higher school of arts, and then began to work as a producer-director for the acuity of his artistic vision, his principled approach to the assessment of events and phenomena and his keen interest in the problems of today.

And now, in a difficult time for Poland, the artist is in a state of constant creative tension. We met with him late in the evening, after a routine day's filming. Ryszard Filipski is making two movies. And both touch on topics which are extremely important in present-day conditions. The first--"The Carbines"--tells of the Polish communists' struggle in the first postwar years against counterrevolutionary gangs in order to establish the people's power. The second (in three episodes, for television)--"Who Are you?"--uses contemporary material to pose the problem of the formation of a persons' life stance and principles.

R. Filipski raises this problem because he himself is characterized by firm convictions and principles and by his assessment of what is happening in the country from a communist standpoint. And it must be stated frankly that today it is no simple matter to be an artist and a communist at the same time in Poland. Not only are convictions needed but also courage--the courage to tell the truth, to uphold socialist ideals--in a word, to be in the front line.

And Ryszard Filipski can conceive of no other stance for himself.

POLISH INTERIOR MINISTRY PRESS CONFERENCE HELD

LD291216 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 29 May 81

["Subversive Activity Against Poland"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 May, TASS--A press-conference was held here today, addressing which Polish Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Brigadier General Pozoga said that the present "situation in Poland is viewed by the intelligence services of the NATO member countries as a convenient pretext for weakening ties between the socialist countries and undermining their defence capacity. The documents of the Western intelligence espionage centres stress that Poland has never had such tremendous significance for them as it has now. Ever more often one can see interconnection between espionage activity and political sabotage.

According to the estimates of the Polish counterintelligence service, the sponsors of the press conference said, attemps to recruit Polish citizens have considerably increased recently. On the other hand, among the persons visiting Poland there are increasingly more often intelligence service agents and persons cooperating with them, who are often citizens of neutral states and countries of the so-called Third World. Attempts have also been intensified to persuade Polish citizens, who are on business missions abroad, to defect. The number of instances of interrogation of Polish citizens abroad under any pretext is growing.

It was pointed out at the press conference that the activity of foreign intelligence services in Poland is of a total character. Special emphasis is laid on collecting information about the current socio-economic situation in the country. While earlier the activity of the intelligence services of the NATO countries was concentrated in Poland's major centres now it is being carried out all over the country. It was also pointed out that great interest in Poland is shown by the intelligence services of the USA, which, according to the available data, coordinate the activity of the NATO's espionage centres. The same interest, especially in the field of military intelligence is shown in Poland by the West German intelligence service.

The sponsors of the press conference said that in 1973-1980 military courts in Poland convicted 163 persons for espionage.

CPSU DELEGATION MEETS WITH MSZMP, MEDIA AIDES

LD291111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Delegation Returns"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by L.M. Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, was in Hungary in accordance with the plan for CPSU-MSZMP interparty ties.

During the visit talks were held at the MSZMP Central Committee Department of International Relations and Department of Agitation and Propaganda and at the editorial offices of the newspaper NEPSZABADSAG.

The delegation was received by M. Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and A. Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

The delegation returned to Moscow 22 May.

HUNGARY'S MARJAI MEETS WITH TALYZIN, BAYBAKOV

LD290305 Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 May (MTI)--Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, conducted talks in Moscow about the state of Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation and the scope of its development with Nikolay Talyzin, co-chairman of the Soviet-Hungarian Inter-Governmental Economic Cooperation Commission. The Hungarian deputy prime minister is currently on an official visit in the Soviet capital at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Jozsef Marjai had discussions also with Nikolay Baybakov, president of the Soviet Union's State Planning Committee and deputy chairman of the Soviet Government, Konstantin Katushev and Leonid Smirnov, deputy prime ministers.

The Hungarian deputy prime minister was received by Vladimir Dolgikh, secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee.

HUSAK, CEAUSESCU PRAGUE MEETING REPORTED

LD291435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 81 p 4

[TASS report: "A Reliable Guarantee"]

[Text] Prague, 20 May--G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, has stressed the importance of further strengthening the unity of the socialist community countries on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The entire postwar period has convincingly demonstrated that friendship, alliance and all-round cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist community countries and our strong unity are a reliable guarantee of the Czechoslovak people's freedom and independence and our country's successful socialist development, G. Husak said at a meeting with a Romanian party and state delegation which is in the CSSR on an official friendly visit. Cooperation among the Warsaw Pact states, he said, is playing an increasingly important role in coordinating actions to ensure peaceful conditions for the people's creative labor and the defense of socialism. G. Husak stressed the tremendous significance of the 26th CPSU Congress' constructive new proposals aimed at the peaceful settlement of acute international problems. These peace initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, he noted, met with the full support and approval of the Czechoslovak people. They indicate the correct way to solve the most urgent problems of the modern world.

In reply, delegation head N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and Romanian president, noted the development in the modern world of two diametrically opposed trends: the policy of force, diktat and interference in internal affairs and the policy of detente, independence and peace.

The imperialist policy of fueling tension and war, he said, is a serious threat to international peace and to mankind's very existence. The peoples of the world and all progressive forces are struggling with ever growing resolve against this policy. We believe that the strengthening of the cohesion of the peoples and all revolutionary anti-imperialist forces is the guarantee of the continuation of the detente policy and the prevention of a deterioration in the international situation. Romania is struggling for the success of the Madrid meeting. We vigorously advocate talks on military detente on the continent, N. Ceausescu said, and we regard the cessation of the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and the multiplying of the efforts of all peoples and peace-loving and progressive forces in the struggle for peace as a very important question at the moment.

Both leaders noted the favorable development of relations between the two countries.

ARKHIPOV MEETS WITH SFRY'S DJURANOVIC, UBIPARIP

LD310858 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Now here is a TASS report from Belgrade on the 19th session of the Soviet-Yugoslav Intergovernment Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The Soviet delegation was led by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Yugoslav side by Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council. The session noted that economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia was developing successfully. The committee paid special attention to the implementation of the long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between our two countries in the period between 1981-90. During the committee's work, an intergovernment agreement was signed on economic and scientific-technical cooperation concerning the construction of industrial and other projects in Yugoslavia during the period 1981-85. This agreement envisages cooperation in the construction of energy and nonferrous metallurgy projects, in the building materials industry and in agriculture. TASS stresses that the work of the intergovernment committee took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere. Comrade Ivan Arkhipov was received by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council. During the meeting, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed over the development of economic links between the two countries. Views were exchanged on questions regarding the further expansion of these links.

WESTERN EUROPE

PONOMAREV, CPSU DELEGATION ATTEND DKP CONGRESS

Delegation's Arrival

LD281552 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Hanover, May 28, TASS--A CPSU delegation led by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Boris Ponomarev, arrived here today to take part in the work of the 6th Congress of the German Communist Party. The delegation includes members of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Kalinin Regional Committee of the CPSU, Pavel Lenonov, and first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, Vadim Zagladin.

At the Hanover airport the delegation was welcomed by the Chairman of the German Communist Party Herbert Mies, deputy chairman of the German Communist Party, Hermann Gautier, other members of the party leadership and the ambassador of the USSR to the FRG, Vladimir Semenov.

Ponomarev Address

LD291709 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 29 May 81

[TASS special correspondent's report]

[Text] Hanover, 29 May, TASS--In our time the possibility has appeared for the first time to live without wars, in conditions of lasting peace, and Europe's 36 peaceful years are convincing proof of this, head of the CPSU delegation, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, said when speaking today at the 6th Congress of the German Communist Party. But clouds of the war danger have again started gathering over the world in recent years, he went on. Imperialism does not want to put up with detente, with the will of the peoples to shape their fate themselves and live in conditions of peaceful coexistence. It is setting course at building up force, at utilising the militaristic fist against the cause of peace, freedom and social progress. The intensification of the arms race leads to an offensive against the living standards of working people and to fabulous profits of monopolies which are lining their pockets on armaments.

The hawks in Washington are the instigators of the present crusade against peace, detente and national liberation, the head of the CPSU delegation noted. The world was utterly shocked on hearing from a high-placed official of the main imperialist power the blasphemous statement that there are things more important than peace. The same official has more than once publicly explained that "important above all" are the interests of the United States understood, naturally, in accordance with the desires of the military-industrial complex. In our time the aim to achieve world domination is fraught with mortal danger for the whole of mankind.

We must note with regret that this danger is underestimated in many Western capitals, Boris Ponomarev said. As it was demonstrated by the Rome session of the NATO Council the unprecedented pressure from across the ocean has produced results which can only worsen the international situation. In exchange for vague promises to start talks with the USSR the West European partners of the United States have in effect given the green light to a new, extremely dangerous spiral of the arms race in Europe.

It is amazing though a fact that there exist people who rejoice that the new American medium-range missiles can reach Moscow from West German territory in four minutes. But there is appearing a real danger of their use against other peoples, and this means that an aggressive war might again begin from German soil. And not just a war but a nuclear war.

It appears that such a perspective suits some people in America, but for Europeans this is a perspective of the destruction of everything that was created by the genius and work of the peoples in the course of their entire history.

Exposing the myth about the "Soviet military threat" Boris Ponomarev recalled that the 26th Congress of the CPSU had demonstrated to the whole world, to all the peoples loyalty to the cause of peace and readiness to do everything to strengthen it. The new peace proposals set forth by Leonid Brezhnev encompass the most acute, the most pressing international problems. They are profoundly realistic. They express the USSR's readiness on the basis of equal talks to ensure detente, to curb the arms race.

Of course, in face of imperialism's mounting military preparations which it not only does not conceal but threateningly flaunts, we cannot, we have no right to sit on our hands.

That is why the Soviet Union is taking measures to keep its defence on the necessary level. But these are genuinely defence measures. In the West, in particular in the FRG, one can hear contentions that the Soviet Union "is arming excessively", that it has disrupted the existing parity. All this is not true, Boris Ponomarev said.

The truth is that, firstly, for a number of years already the number of medium-range carriers of nuclear weapons in Europe remains roughly equal, about a thousand units from each side. NATO has here a considerable grouping of nuclear means capable of reaching the territory of the USSR. The nuclear arms of the Soviet Union do not exceed this level. When analysing the ratio of the nuclear forces of the sides one should not take in isolation only some one type of weapon, for example, land-based missiles. One should regard the nuclear potentials as a complex because it is only on such a basis that the principle of the equal security of the sides can be observed.

Secondly, when replacing old missiles with new ones the Soviet Union, so as to preserve nuclear parity, not only did not increase by a single unit the total number of medium-range carirers of nuclear arms, but even decreased it--with the deployment of each new missile (SS-20) one or two old missiles were simultaneously dismantled in the Soviet Union.

Thirdly, if we are to speak of the number of nuclear warheads, already now NATO's medium range systems can carry approximately 50 per cent more of them than the corresponding means of the USSR. The replacement of old missiles with new ones did not result in the Soviet Union achieving superiority in this field. As to the total yield of the warheads of Soviet medium-range missiles it did not increase but even became smaller.

It should be clearly understood, the head of the CPSU delegation stressed, that the deployment of the new American missiles is a road to the destabilisation of the international situation. As to the Soviet Union it is persisstently pressing for a relaxation of tension. It has offered and continues to offer the holding of talks before these missiles appear on European soil.

Boris Ponomarov said further: This year is the 40th anniversary of Hitler's attack on the USSR. We will mark this anniversary date in such a way as to remind the peoples once again of the importance to prevent a new war. Feelings of revenge are alien to us. On the contrary, we are for peaceful cooperation and friendly relations with the FRG.

We want our relations to further develop along the road of peaceful cooperation and not along the road of confrontation. We are convinced that peaceful cooperation with the USSR fully accords with the interests of the FRG and its people. These interests are contradicted by calls to turn the territory of the Federal Republic into a launching pad for missiles aimed against us.

All facts of recent times, Boris Ponomarev said, demonstrations with the participation of hundreds of thousands of people, collective letters and appeals against the war danger, speeches in parliaments and town halls show that the peoples do not want war. But the militaristic maniacs, the NATO ringleaders are stubbornly building up arms and increasing the war danger.

This requires new vigorous efforts by all who strive to prevent the catastrophe. The experience of the post-war years convinces us that war can be prevented.

Report on Proceedings

LD301302 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 30 May 81

[By TASS special correspondents Anatoliy Tyupayev and Aleksandr Urban]

[Text] Hanover, 30 May, TASS--A debate on the report of the Board of the German Communist Party [DKP] is continuing at the current Sixth Congress of the German Communist Party. The debate is being held in an atmosphere of unanimity and principledness. The content of the debate in the decisive stage is determined by the provision, which was put forward in the report, delivered by chairman of the German Communist Party Herbert Mies, that for West German communists and all democratic forces of the country there is now no task more important and topical than the struggle for peace and continuation of detente, against the man-hating plans of the American military and NATO which envisage deployment on the FRG's territory of new medium-range nuclear missiles.

The delegates point out that opposition to the increased threat of war is the priority task. They emphasize the need for mobilization of ever broader strata of the population for participation in different actions against the nuclear arms race. These actions, in which the German Communist Party plays a major role, are now assuming the broadest ever proportions in the recent years.

The delegates, who represent the communists of the largest industrial areas of the country--Ruhr, Baden-Wuertemberg, Bavaria, Hamburg, Bremen warmly support the peace programme for the 1980's which was put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress to offset the imperialist policy of the build-up of military preparations.

The forum of the German Communist Party is also discussing questions of the struggle for democratic and social rights of the working people, efficient rebuff to attacks of reaction and monopolies, the need for overcoming neonazi activities, of enhancing efficiency of the party and heightening its influence amid the masses, of ensuring unity of the working class for the sake of peace and social progress.

The congress was greeted today by a delegation of foreign workers employed at Hanover enterprises. They stressed the importance of concerted actions of the West German and foreign working people in giving a resolute rebuff to the anti-labour and anti-trade union policy pursued by concerns.

Close of Congress

LD312148 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] The congress of the German Communist Party ended on Sunday in Hanover, West Germany. Appearing on Soviet television the leader of the Soviet delegation to the congress, Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Soviet Communist Party Politburo and secretary of the party's Central Committee, gave a positive assessment of its outcome. He said that the congress has demonstrated that the Communist Party occupies a well-established place in the public life of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Resolutions passed by the congress outline the tasks of the Communist Party in securing the social life of the working class and in the struggle against bans on processions. A demand has been expressed to put an end to the activities of the neonazi organizations. Boris Ponomarev stressed that the congress has issued an important appeal to the people of West Germany urging them to oppose NATO plans concerning the deployment of nuclear missiles and calling for doing everything possible to promote peace. In his speech at the congress in Hanover, Boris Ponomarev reaffirmed the Soviet Union's readiness to open talks on the problem of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

PATOLICHEV CITED ON USSR-FRG TRADE RELATIONS

LD291628 Hamburg DPA in German 1059 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 May (DPA)--Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev has expressed concern at "the level of fulfillment of existing contracts by some West German firms." In an article released by the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Patolichev says that "attention has been aroused of late in this respect," but he mentions no firm by name. Patolichev declares several times that the USSR is "on the whole" satisfied with the state of its trade and economic relations with the Federal Republic. Nonetheless, it is thought "that a reliable partner is the guarantee for successful and promising cooperation. In the present complicated international situation it is very important not to succumb to temporal moods of a political or other character, but on the contrary to strengthen mutual confidence."

In connection with the proposed new natural gas deal, the Soviet foreign trade minister accuses "some people" in the West of stressing preponderant Soviet interest in this major project. Such a deal can be advanced "only in mutually acceptable conditions." "We think that the interested countries--among them the Federal Republic of Germany which can play such a large part in the construction of the gas pipeline--will show a maximum of realism regarding this project of the century" which is of importance for the whole of Europe.

TIKHONOV CONGRATULATES FRENCH PREMIER MAUROY

LD291139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 81 p 2

[Text] To French Premier Mr Pierre Mauroy:

In connection with your appointment to the post of premier of France I send you congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the Soviet Government and from myself. I am convinced that the further development of friendly cooperation between the Soviet Union and France in various fields will further accord with the interests of the Soviet and French peoples, the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and in the whole world.

With respect,

[Signed] N. Tikhonov

OGARKOV VISITS FINLAND, MEETS WITH KEKKONEN

LD291506 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1452 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] 29 May (TASS)--President of the Finnish Republic Urho Kaleva Kekkonen today received the chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and USSR first Deputy Defense Minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, who is in Finland on an official visit. During the conversation that took place the president expressed great satisfaction with the development of good-neighborly relations between the two countries and noted the successful development of cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union.

Ogarkov Departure

LD301008 Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Helsinki, 30 May, TASS--The official visit to Finland by Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR, the first deputy minister of defence of the USSR, at the invitation of General Lauri Sutela, commander-in-chief of Finland's Defensive Forces, is over. During the visit Nikolay Ogarkov was received by Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, president of Finland, and paid visits to Lasse Aikas, minister of defence, and General Lauri Sutela, commander-in-chief of Finland's defensive forces, made a tour of the country, and visited a number of military units and industrial enterprises. During the meetings and conversations which were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of views on matters of mutual interest.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov left for home by air today. At the capital's airport he was seen off by Lauri Sutela, by Lieutenant-General E. Kanninen, chief of the Main Headquarters of Finland's Defensive Forces, and by other Finnish military leaders. Among the send-off party were Vladimir Sobolev, the ambassador of the USSR to Finland, and Major-General of Aviation Anatoliy Konstantinov, military, naval and air force attache.

AUSTRIAN DEFENSE ACADEMY DELEGATION VISITS

LD280947 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 May 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Austrian Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] A delegation from the Austrian Defense Academy headed by the academy's deputy chief, Brig G. Strohschneider, was in the Soviet Union on a visit from 12 through 16 May. The Austrian guests visited a number of the USSR Defense Ministry's military training establishments, familiarized themselves with the life and daily routine of the personnel of one of the military units of the Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District, and saw the sights of the Hero Cities of Moscow and Leningrad. The delegation laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall and flowers at the monument to Leningrad's heroic defenders.

MEETING OF USSR-BRITISH ECONOMIC COMMISSION NOTED

LD292318 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] London, 29 May, TASS--The ninth session of the permanent inter-governmental Soviet-British commission for scientific-technical and trade-economic cooperation has closed here today.

In the course of its work the delegations expressed their firm determination to broaden Soviet-British trade-economic relations and agreed that their aim is to increase bilateral trade for mutual benefit. The British side stressed that British companies are interested in broadening business cooperation with Soviet organizations with an eye to the fresh opportunities which are opening up in connection with the adoption in the USSR of the new five-year plan for 1981-1985. The commission has also examined the obstacles impeding the development of trade and economic relations between the two countries and ways of eliminating them.

The delegations have expressed the conviction that the meetings and talks held in the course of the ninth session were useful and timely. They will contribute to bettering mutual understanding and cooperation between the two countries. The tenth session of the commission has been scheduled to be held in the USSR in 1982.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON KING HUSAYN'S VISIT

Departure for Home

LD291138 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Kiev, 29 May, TASS--The King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Husayn ibn Talal today left Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine, for home. He stayed in the USSR at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

Telegram to Brezhnev

LD291738 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 May, TASS--A telegram sent from onboard the plane by Husayn ibn Talal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in the address of Leonid Brezhnev has been received. The telegram reads:

"Leaving your friendly country, I think it is my duty to express to Your Excellency, to the Soviet leadership, to your great country and people on my own behalf and on behalf of the people and Government of Jordan a feeling of profound gratitude, respect and appreciation for the hospitality, goodwill and friendliness shown to me and to the Jordan delegation by your personally and by the people and Government of the Soviet Union. This visit gave us an opportunity to meet you and to exchange opinions on questions of the relations of cooperation and close friendship existing between our countries, and also to thoroughly discuss the situation in the Middle East, stressing the importance of establishing just and comprehensive peace in the interests of resolving the Palestinian problem and restoring the Palestinian people to all their rights, for the benefit of peace and security throughout the world. I wish health and happiness to you and further progress and prosperity to the Soviet people.

Losev Commentary

LD310258 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] The results of the official visit to the Soviet Union of King Husayn of Jordan have aroused wide comment in the Arab and Western press. The visit came at a time when the situation in the Middle East has exacerbated and Israel's aggressive actions have pushed the region to the brink of another war. (?Listen now to a) commentary by Sergey Losev on the results of the Soviet-Jordanian talks in Moscow:

The exacerbation of the situation in the Middle East is a logical result of the separate Camp David deal which runs counter to the vital interests of the Arab countries and blocks the establishment of a genuine peace in the Middle East. In his speech at a dinner in the Kremlin King Husayn underlined that the separate deal between Israel and Egypt had failed to bring a just and dignified peace to the Middle East. The Palestinian problem remained at the root of the conflict in the region. King Husayn emphasized that Israel stepped up its aggressive action in a bid to legalize the occupation of Jerusalem and Palestine. It declared the West Bank and Gaza part of its territory and treated the native Arab population of the area as aliens living in Israel.

Given these circumstances, what are the ways to reach a settlement in the Middle East?

During the Soviet-Jordanian talks as can be seen in the communique, the two sides took similar stands on establishing a just and durable peace in the region. They reaffirmed their resolve to press for a complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the lands seized in 1967, including the eastern part of Jerusalem, for recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and statehood, and for the recognition of the right of all nations of the region to independence and security. A comprehensive Middle East settlement on this just basis could be worked out at a fresh international conference on the Middle East attended by all parties concerned, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. The Soviet Union has in fact called for such a conference.

King Husayn welcomed the Soviet [words indistinct] international conference on the Middle East. In its assessment of the proposal the paper AD-DUSTUR rated highly President Brezhnev's initiative for calling an international conference to establish a durable peace in the Middle East. The paper says that the Soviet initiative fitted in with Jordan's rejection of the Camp David deal in favor of a broader international participation in seeking a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

As you may remember at one time the United States too supported the idea of resuming international negotiations on the Middle East. In fact the United States officially said as much in the joint Soviet-American declaration on 1 October 1977 coordinated by the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, and the then State Secretary Cyrus Vance. But (?several) months later Washington yielded to the pressure of the Zionist lobby and violated the basic provision of the declaration.

The Reagan administration has categorically rejected the idea of calling an international conference on the Middle East. A spokesman for the State Department has said that the United States is of the opinion that a conference of this kind can hardly bring tangible results. He went one step further and said that it was inexpedient to bring outside forces in on the process of seeking a settlement. But this stand is absurd. The nations of the Middle East alone are in a position to decide what countries are outsiders to a Middle East settlement and what are not.

An editorial carried by THE JORDAN TIMES says that most Arab countries regard the Soviet Union as a necessary party to any effort to reach a just and durable settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and believe that it should take part in the settlement on an equal footing with the United States. That's why King Husayn voiced resolute support for the Soviet initiative on an international Middle East conference and rated highly the Soviet support for the just Arab cause.

Earlier the idea of holding an international conference on the Middle East was supported by Syria, by Libya, Kuwait and other Arab nations. Any impartial observer can see that only those who are not interested in preventing another Middle East war can oppose this proposal. Meanwhile precious time is running out. In his recent speech in Tbilisi President Brezhnev gave a warning which remains fully valid. He said that one mistake can lead to a military conflagration throughout the Middle East. The Soviet leader underlined that this conflagration could spill over to other regions.

USSR-Jordanian Relations

LD291543 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Ye. Korshunov "Jordanian Reportage": "The City on Seven Hills"]

[Excerpts] Amman--Jordan marks a noteworthy date on 25 May--Independence Day. On that day 35 years ago, the British mandate in Trans-Jordan ceased to exist: a new independent Arab state appeared on the map--the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Since then the country has followed a path of independent development and the strengthening of national sovereignty and Arab solidarity. In foreign policy Jordan favors the attainment of a just and all-embracing Near East settlement. Jordan rejected the Camp David agreements, assessing them as an instrument for weakening Arab unity in the interests of Israel and the forces of imperialism. Jodan has expressed support for the peaceful Soviet proposals on the Near East put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 26th CPSU Congress. Soviet-Jordanian relations, based on the principles of equality and mutual understanding, are developing fruitfully.

Jordan is indeed in the front ranks in resisting the Israeli aggressors and has the longest "front line" with them of all the Arab countries. And although there is no shooting here today, the trails left by Israeli Phantoms in the sky above the Jordan River and the monument to fallen fighters remind us every day that there is no peace in these Biblical regions.

The East and West Banks are linked by Husayn Bridge. You should see the humiliations to which the occupying forces subject residents of the West Bank who are crossing the bridges to reach Jordan. They are thoroughly searched and insulted. Automobile gas tanks have to be made of transparent plastic. The stitching on the seats is ripped apart and their frames exposed.

More than 700,000 Palestinian exiles have found temporary refuge in Jordan today. The Jordanian Government--in conjunction with international organizations--gives them substantial material assistance. Palestinians work literally everywhere in Jordan, in all kinds of posts and sectors.

Counting on "resolving" the Palestinian problem by means of depriving the Palestinians of their national rights, in particular the right to return to their homeland and create their own independent state, the United States, Israel and Egypt--the Camp David plotters, as they are called in the Near East--had special views on Jordan. According to their plans, Jordan was to join in the separate talks with Israel. American diplomacy exerted strong pressure on Jordan and things came to the point of blackmail, in the form of threats to deprive Jordan of American economic aid. But Jordan did not yield. King Husayn and the country's prominent politicians and public figures have repeatedly and firmly declared their resolute devotion to the Arabs' common cause.

Friendly, mutually advantageous relations based on respect and cooperation exist between the Soviet Union and Jordan. The Jordanian-Soviet friendship society, which includes many prominent Jordanian politicians and public figures, enjoys great popularity in Jordan. The Jordanian mass media have repeatedly noted and continue to note the selfless, principled support given by the Soviet Union to the Arab peoples' just struggle against imperialism and Zionism. Contacts between our countries in the most diverse spheres are expanding daily. Friendship between our countries and peoples is developing from year to year.

KUVALDIN PREVIEWS AS-SADAT-BEGIN MEETING ON 4 JUNE

LD291546 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 29 May 81

[TASS correspondent Georgiy Kuvaldin: "Following the Path of Separate Deals"]

[Text] Moscow, 29 May, TASS--It has been officially announced in Cairo and Tel Aviv that Egyptian President as-Sadat and Israeli Premier Begin are to meet in Sharm ash-Shaykh on the Israeli occupied Sinai Peninsula on June 4.

It is indicative that the meeting will be held on the eve of the anniversary of the Israeli aggression of 1967, which resulted in the Israeli occupation of vast Arab territories, including Sinai Peninsula, numerous casualties and forcible expulsion from their home parts of hundreds of thousands Palestinian Arabs. It is also indicative that the fresh round of Egyptian-Israeli summit talks will be held at a time when the situation in the Middle East has again sharply deteriorated through the fault of Israel and the United States backing it. As a result of piratic sorties of Israeli military, blood is shed and peaceful civilians die in Lebanon. Tel Aviv counting on the support of its overseas patrons impudently threatens Syria.

As-Sadat will sit down at the negotiating table in Sharm ash-Shaykh on the occupied Egyptian territory at a time when the Arab world is swept with a wave of indignation and wrathful condemnation of fresh criminal acts of the Israeli aggressors. Having embarked on the slippery path of betrayal of the interests of the general Arab struggle, the As-Sadat regime again cynically demonstrates its adherence to the course of humiliating concessions and surrender.

The fresh As-Sadat-Begin meeting is planned as another step on the path of implementation of the Camp David deal, which was been rejected and condemned by the Arabs. There is no doubt that it is through the prism of the separate deal and the framework set by it that the questions on its agenda will be examined. Thus, according to a report in the Cairo AL-AHRAM, "further steps will be determined towards peace in conformity with the Camp David accords.

The real price of the mention made of "peace" within the framework of Camp David is seen at least from the fact that the partners in the deal do not intend to examine the Palestinian problem, without whose settlement a lasting and just settlement in the Middl East in unthinkable. It is well realised in the Arab world that it is precisely the Camp David deal, which was convincingly shown by the developments, that has become one of the main obstacles in the way to genuine peace in the region. "The Camp David agreement marked the start of one of the most dangerous periods in the life of the Arab nations.... The separate deal has not brought a just and lasting peace to the Middle East," King Husayn of Jordan said in the course of his visit to Moscow. A similar evaluation of the deal behind the backs of the Arabs has been given also by the participants in a number of Arab summit meetings and other Arab forums.

In this connection the planned meeting in Sharm ash-Shaykh can be viewed only as a fresh move within the framework of the plans of the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, which are directed against the vital interests and security of the peoples of the Middle East.

LEBANESE PRIME MINISTER WELCOMES MIDEAST PROPOSAL

LD291732 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has welcomed the proposal of the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, to convene an international conference on the Middle East. In an interview with a radio Moscow correspondent, he said the proposal was very timely.

PONOMAREV: U.S. BACKS ISRAELI BOMBING OF LEBANON

LD291500 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1345 GMT 29 May 81

[TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev: "With U.S. Blessing"]

[Text] Moscow, 29 May (TASS)--Yesterday the Israeli Air Force carried out bombing raids on Lebanese population points and Palestinian refugee camps on the outskirts of Beirut. Numerous casualties and much damage was caused. Tel Aviv's aggressive action against Lebanon was carried out immediately after the recall of Philip Habib, the special envoy of the U.S. President, from the Near East to Washington. In a commentary yesterday evening, CBS, the leading U.S. television company, admitted that the U.S. administration had "signaled veiled approval for the Israeli action" in public statements. In all probability the second phase of coordinated U.S.-Israeli actions in the Near East aimed first and foremost at Lebanon has now begun. Let us remember that sharp deterioration in the Lebanese crisis began as a result of the intensification of Israeli military provocations against Lebanon during the tour of a number of Near East countries last month by U.S. Secretary of State Haig. And it is no coincidence that the bandit raids by the Israeli aggressors reached their peak after Haig's return from the Near East.

This was a kind of retribution exacted against those Arab countries which, in spite of U.S. pressure, considered and still consider Israeli aggression to be the principal source of tension in the region, and which condemn the political, economic and material support given to Tel Aviv by the United States.

The Israeli aggressors resorted to similar repressive measures after Habib's departure too, in order to "teach a lesson" to the intractable Arabs. Plainly the Tel Aviv leaders regarded his recall to Washington as a signal to intensify their aggression. They consider that they are entitled to commit any acts of aggression against the Arab peoples, and Lebanon in particular, and to subject that country to air, sea and ground attacks. In the process, and in accordance with the logic of imperialist brigandage, the leaders in Washington and Tel Aviv pin the blame for these criminal actions by Israel on the victims of Israeli aggression, the Palestinian refugees who have been driven from their homes by the Israeli occupiers and on the Arab peoples who are defending their right to independent existence.

The ominous character of the U.S.-Israeli alliance has been especially clearly revealed during the periods of direct military action by Israeli forces against the Arabs. The leaders of the Washington administration have so far not once condemned the bloody crimes of the Israeli military in the Near East; anyway, it would be pointless to expect this from them, since all that the Israeli aggressors perpetrate in the region is done with the knowledge of the United States. Israeli pilots drop a deadly load of bombs made in the United States from U.S. planes, on the peaceful Lebanese population, and this is done, there can be no doubt about it, with the blessing of the U.S. administration, in accordance with U.S. policy. The aims of this U.S. policy are directed toward gaining full control in the Near East and subjugating the interests of the Arab countries to its own hegemonist aspirations.

TYSSOVSKIY SCORES U.S. MIDDLE EAST PEACE REPORTS

LD310910 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 30 May 81

[By TASS commentator Yuriy Tyssovskiy]

[Text] Moscow, 30 May, TASS--Israel's Zionist leadership has started escalating aggressive actions against the independent and sovereign Lebanon. The course of actions by official Tel Aviv can be described only as international brigandage. The incessant attacks against the neighbour Arab country constitute an open and deliberate violation of all standards of international law and order. The main patron of the aggressors, who actually encourages the gangsterism of the Israeli military, is the United States. The blackmail of Syria by Washington, the concentration of the U.S. naval armada off Lebanon's shores, the "go-ahead" given to Israel for the use of the U.S. weapons in the raids against Lebanon are the component parts of the support by the world's biggest imperialist power for its main client and ally in the Middle East.

Now the fig leaf, by which the White House covered its indulgence to the aggressors, has been thrown off, empty words about a "balanced" attitude to the Middle East problem, of the necessity to consider the rights of the Arabs have been forgotten. The USA appears today as an opponent of a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis and the "subcrises" borne of it, as an enemy of the Arab peoples, which fight for the restoration of their flouted rights. This is the logic of imperialism, which claims the role of the leader of the world and strives to impose by force its way of life on the peoples.

The stepping up of Israel's armed attacks against Lebanon has coincided with the return to Washington of U.S. special presidential Middle East Envoy Philip Habib whose mission was billed on the banks of the Potomac as peace-making. U.S. President Reagan described its results as staggering success, almost a miracle. This statement was made to the accompaniment of the thunder of Israeli artillery, razing to the ground towns and villages in the south of Lebanon, to the din of engines of U.S. made aircraft, with the "star of David" on their fuselages, which never leave Lebanon's airspace. This is the "success" of the American emissary, which has been achieved at the cost of the lives of innocent people.

RPP COMMENTARY DISCUSSES GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL

LD291624 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 27 May 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As is known, the six Arab Gulf states have set up a regional cooperation council. An agreement to this effect has been signed at a summit meeting held in Abu Dhabi and attended by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman.

Oman, whose rulers offered the territories of their country as American military bases, tried to present a plan to the council for coordinating its actions with the Reagan administration's policy, but the members of the council rejected this proposal. This stance by the majority of Gulf states is not odd. Washington's aggressive ambitions in the region are sufficiently clear in spite of the fact that they hide behind the veil of fabrications about the so-called Soviet threat to the oil supply routes. Precisely here a just question arises: Who is really threatening the region? If the question is about oil supplies, then the leaders of most of the Gulf states have frequently declared that there is no danger threatening such supplies and that the volume of oil production will remain unchanged. Add to this the fact that no one can abolish the right of independent states to act freely with regard to their natural resources. For this very reason there is no foundation for the false concern which the United States--a country located thousands of miles from the Arabian Gulf--is showing about the destinies of this region.

If there really is a danger threatening the region, then it stems from the military policy which the United States is pursuing together with the reactionary regimes which it protects. This was affirmed in the recent talks between the leaders of India and the PDRY. During his talks with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi the chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers said that when American imperialism tries to form new military pacts and blocs in the region, it threatens the security of the coastal states in the Arabian Gulf and Indian Ocean which are marching on the road of independent social development. He denied the fabrications about the presence of a Soviet threat, hailing the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union to solve the situation which threatens to erupt in the Arabian Gulf. The PDRY chairman pointed out that these initiatives form a constructive foundation for turning the Arabian Gulf into a tension- and dispute-free zone and insuring the independence and sovereignty of the states of the region.

Anyone who invents the myth of the Soviet Union's aggressiveness must remember that the Soviet Union has frequently supported the idea of turning the whole Indian Ocean basin into a zone of peace, and that it has no military bases there and no intention of establishing such bases, while those who are bellowing about the military danger emanating from the East are feverishly escalating their military power in the Indian Ocean and its surrounding areas.

The Bangladesh EKATA pointed out that U.S. military might had increased in the region during the past 2 years, and that the Pentagon is obstinately trying to secure military bases and installations in the area.

It was announced some time ago that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig would visit a number of the Asian countries at the end of June to consolidate U.S. positions in both the Indian and Pacific Oceans. One must also remember in this connection that lately the United States reactivated its efforts to undermine any measure aimed at implementing the known UN resolutions for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. Backed by Beijing, Washington is trying to torpedo a conference which will be convened this year in Colombo to draft an agreement for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The United States has unilaterally broken off the talks with the Soviet Union over the Indian Ocean. It appears that the United States does not wish to undertake certain commitments to halt the arms race. All these facts convincingly show that Washington is not interested at all in securing peace in the Indian Ocean.

In pursuing a dangerous expansionist policy and returning to exercising a policy of force, the White House totally ignores the wishes of scores of nations and states overlooking an important international ocean, including the states of the Arabian Gulf region. It is for this very reason that these states are establishing cooperation in the struggle against American imperialist interference.

PDRY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO SOVIET UNION, DEPARTS

LD312254 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 31 May, TASS--A delegation of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen left the Soviet Union today. The delegation, led by Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council Abdallah Ahmad al-Ghanim, was in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

PDRY CHAIRMAN MEETS SOVIET NAVAL COMMANDER

LD281646 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Assembly and of the Council of Ministers, received in his office at noon today Comrade Adm (Mikhail Nekolovich), commander of the group of Soviet Navy warships currently visiting Aden harbor [name and rank as received].

During the meeting, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad welcomed the friendly visit being made to Aden harbor by the crews of the Soviet naval warships. He expressed his confidence in the strengthening and development of the relations of cooperation and friendship between democratic Yemen and the friendly Soviet Union.

The meeting was attended by Naval Maj Ahmad Abdallah, commander of the naval force, and Comrade Feliz Pedotov, the Soviet Union's ambassador in Aden.

ALGERIAN PROSPECTS FOR ENERGY COOPERATION CITED

LD260735 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 81 p 1

[Correspondent Yu. Vladimirov dispatch: "Power Industry Workers' Cooperation"]

[Text] Algiers, 18 May--APS has circulated a commentary on the successful completion of the official visit to the USSR of Belkacem Nabi, Algerian minister of energy and petrochemical industries. As is well known, large oil and gas reserves have been found in Algeria. Moreover, the Saharan sirocco and the Mediterranean breezes are regarded as potential sources of wind energy. The Soviet Union, which is a major oil and gas producer, the commentary says, has accumulated rich experience in the use of these fuels and their transportation over considerable distances. The USSR also uses thermal, solar and wind energy. All this, APS notes, opens up extensive prospects for expanding and diversifying Algerian-Soviet cooperation in the energy sphere.

TIKHONOV, MAURITANIAN PRIME MINISTER SEND MESSAGES

LD281417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram to Maaouya Ould Sid'ahmed Taya, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, congratulating him on his appointment to the post of prime minister and wishing him successes in his activity.

In a reply telegram the Mauritanian prime minister expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and sent best wishes to N.A. Tikhonov and wishes for happiness and prosperity to the people of the USSR.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES COMMUNIQUE ON CASTANEDA'S VISIT

LD291127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 81 p 4

["Soviet-Mexican Joint Communique"--PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Jorge Castaneda, secretary of foreign relations of the United Mexican States, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union 20 through 25 May 1981 at the invitation of the USSR Government. The secretary laid wreaths at V. I. Lenin's Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Moscow and also at Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetary and the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad. Secretary J. Castaneda was received by N. A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and had friendly talks with him. J. Castaneda conveyed warm greetings to L. I. Brezhnev from President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico. Cordial regards were in turn conveyed from L. I. Brezhnev to the president of Mexico. Talks were held between A. A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and J. Castaneda.

During the talks, which were held in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding characteristic of Soviet-Mexican relations, the status of bilateral cooperation based on the accords reached during the official visit of Mexican President J. Lopez Portillo to the USSR was discussed, and it was pointed out that there are favorable prospects for its further development. The sides noted the great significance of personal contacts between the two countries' leading figures and agreed to continue and deepen the practice of consultations at various levels and through appropriate channels on bilateral and international issues of mutual interest. They expressed great satisfaction with the expansion of ties in the spheres of science and culture and also interparliamentary exchange. The ministers emphasized that both governments have the political will to develop trade and economic relations, as evidenced, in particular, by the steps already taken with a view to expanding cooperation in the petroleum, gas and petrochemical industries, by the recently signed big contract for deliveries of Mexican sulfur to the USSR and also by the planned visit to the Soviet Union of a representative Mexican economic delegation. They agreed to take additional concrete measures to activate trade, economic and cultural cooperation and to expand consular relations.

The sides confirmed that the development of relations between the USSR and Mexico is not and will not be directed against any third country. During the discussion of international issues the coincidence or closeness of the two governments' positions on a number of key problems of the present day was confirmed. The participants in the conversations and talks expressed serious concern at the recent deterioration in the international situation. They believe there is a pressing need for vigorous efforts by all states with a view to lessening the threat of war and ensuring peace and international security. The sides reaffirmed that the relaxation of international tension is necessary and possible and that there is no reasonable alternative to it.

A. A. Gromyko informed J. Gastaneda, Mexican secretary of foreign relations, of the program advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress of specific measures aimed at strengthening peace, deepening detente and curbing the arms race. The Mexican secretary of foreign relations believes that in terms of their significance these proposals merit very careful study by the international community. He declared that, in his opinion, the chief aim of the Soviet Union's foreign policy cannot be other than the preservation of peace --which is accounted for, among other reasons, by the huge sacrifice which the Soviet people made during World War II.

The Soviet side noted Mexico's high prestige and growing role in the international arena and its active and constructive contribution to the efforts of peace-loving states to normalize the international situation and curb the arms race.

The Mexican side declared that it will support the Soviet proposal to convene, after appropriate preparation, a special session of the UN Security Council with the participation of states' top leaders, as provided for in the UN Charter, to examine problems which are currently posing a threat to peace and international security. Convinced that the most important task of peoples and governments is to avert the threat of nuclear disaster, the USSR and Mexico voiced profound concern in connection with the growth of the arms race, particularly in the sphere of the production of mass-destruction weapons. Therefore both sides advocated the need to continue talks among the relevant states in order to curb the arms race, without losing sight of the ultimate goal--the achievement of general and complete disarmament. They emphasized the Disarmament Committee's important role in this matter. The Soviet Union and Mexico intend to promote the successful holding of the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament scheduled for 1982.

The sides confirmed their allegiance to the cause of strengthening the nuclear nonproliferation regime, emphasizing the importance of the unswerving fulfillment of all the provisions of the corresponding treaty. They advocated strengthening the status of the nuclear-free zone in Latin America created by the Tlatelolco treaty--which was concluded in February 1967 to a considerable extent on Mexico's initiative--and creating nuclear-free zones in other parts of the world.

Both governments advocate the speediest liquidation of the hotbeds of international military conflicts that exist in a number of parts of the world by means of a political settlement in accordance with the legitimate interests of the peoples directly or indirectly involved in them. They also advocated preventing the emergence of new hotbeds of international conflicts.

The sides advocate the observance in all parts of the world of the principles of equal rights, respect for states' sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in other countries' internal affairs and also the renunciation by all states of the use or threats of force to resolve international disputes. The USSR and Mexico declared that, adhering strictly to the principles of self-determination and noninterference, they support countries struggling to strengthening their political and economic independence, to ensure sovereignty over their own natural resources and for democracy and social progress. The ministers confirmed their countries' determination to struggle for the liquidation of all vestiges of colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. They resolutely condemned the shameful apartheid system. Both sides expressed the intention to make efforts for the speediest successful conclusion of the work of the UN Law of the Sea Conference and for the adoption of a convention taking account of the interests of all countries and, in particular, the special interests and needs of developing states.

Emphasis was placed on the great significance of economic cooperation for purposes of development, and the readiness of both sides to participate actively in resolving the problems of restructuring international economic relations on a democratic basis and on the principles of equal rights was confirmed. The ministers emphasized the important role of the United Nations in resolving international problems and advocated strengthening it with a view to increasing the organization's effectiveness in maintaining peace and security on the basis of observance of the UN Charter by all countries. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit and believe that it will serve the further development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The Mexican secretary of foreign relations expressed profound gratitude to the government and people of the Soviet Union for the warm welcome and the hospitality shown to him and those accompanying him during the visit. He invited USSR Foreign Minister A. A. Gromyko to pay an official visit to Mexico. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

BREZHNEV CABLES CONDOLENCES TO ECUADOREAN LEADER

LD291459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 81 p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea, president of the Republic of Ecuador:

Accept my sincere condolences in connection with the tragic death in an air crash of President of the Republic of Ecuador Jaime Roldos Aquilera, his wife and those accompanying the president.

I ask you to convey my deep sympathy to the relatives and friends of the president, his wife and the other deceased Ecuadoreans.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

PANAMANIAN CP PLENUM VIEWS INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

LD301406 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Panama, 30 May, TASS--The participants in the plenary session of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Panama here have stated that, notwithstanding the intrigues by the enemies of detente, the alignment of forces in the world is increasingly in favour of the champions of cooperation between peoples, disarmament and social progress. The plenum considered the international situation, in particular. The Panamanian communists, says one of the plenum's resolutions, highly appreciate the Soviet Union's role on the struggle for the strengthening of peace throughout the world and relaxation of international tension. We fully support the Soviet peace initiatives advanced by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. We greet, the participants in the plenum stressed, the Soviet Union's support for the Palestinian people, and the USSR's effective assistance to the revolutionary people of Afghanistan.

The plenary session of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Panama strongly criticized the Chinese leadership's aggressive course with regard to Socialist Vietnam. The Beijing clique, says a special resolution of the plenum, again stages various kinds of provocations against the peace-loving people of Vietnam. The Beijing clique, seeking to undermine peace in Southeast Asia and to hamper the peaceful work of the revolutionary people, does not disdain any means, including armed aggression. This is evidenced by the latest provocations by the Chinese military on the Vietnamese-Chinese border.

The Beijing leaders' hostile actions with regard to the peace-loving people of Vietnam. the document points out further, are convincing evidence of their convergence with U.S. imperialism.

We Panamanian communists, the resolution stresses, firmly condemn the provocative policy of the Chinese hegemonists, and are again stating our solidarity with the Communist Party and heroic people of Vietnam.

ALLEGIANCE OF SERVICEMEN TO TRADITIONS LAUDED

LD291309 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Allegiance to Heroic Traditions"]

[Excerpt] The celebration of Victory Day is not just a return to the past. The past feeds the present and the future. The labor heroics of the postwar revival, the heroic feats of the subjugators of the virgin lands and the achievements of our day which were unprecedented in their scale are the continuation of the feats of the war heroes, the continuation of the heroic traditions born in labor and battle. For frontline soldiers and all people who underwent the horrors and deprivations of the war years their dreams about how powerful and splendid our country would be after the victory have come true. We have built a developed socialist society. Never before has our country possessed such a mighty economic, scientific and technical potential. Never before has its defense capability been so reliable. The heirs of the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions are the ever new generations of Soviet people, whose patriotism, energy and will can be clearly seen today in the struggle to translate into reality the great prospects for the country's economic and social development outlined in the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

In order to put thought into action we need peace. However events in the international arena remind us with increasing persistence that peace is not a blessing which comes automatically. Peace is threatened and threatened seriously. The military spending of the United States and its NATO allies is increasing sharply, new types of mass destruction weapons are being created and military doctrines dangerous for peace are being advanced. Imperialism's intrigues aimed at undermining the socialist community are becoming increasingly refined and insidious. Interference in the internal affairs of independent states is being stepped up. The present leadership of China is a direct accomplice of the reactionary imperialist forces.

Ignoring the lessons of history, warmongering imperialists circles are striving by means of threats, economic blockade or military aggression to obstruct the socialist countries' development and the people's struggle for national freedom and social justice. However their reliance on force and diktat will not bring the forces of aggression the desired results.

"You do not frighten us," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his speech at the opening ceremony of the memorial complex in the Hero City of Kiev. "We have strong nerves, we have undergone good tempering. We do not support the arms race, we oppose it. We could find a totally different use for the funds which it swallows up. But if we are forced to, we will find a swift and effective response to any challenge by bellicose imperialism, for our first most sacred duty is to ensure the security of our country and its allies, to ensure reliable peace for the Soviet people."

While consistently upholding the cause of peace the Communist Party and the Soviet Government at the same time display constant concern for strengthening the country's defense and its armed forces. Thanks to this concern, our armed forces have all the necessary means to fulfill the responsible task of defending the gains of socialism and the peaceful and creative labor of the Soviet people. Now, the 26th CPSU Congress noted, the sons and grandsons of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War are already standing in the ranks of the motherland's defenders. They did not undergo the severe trials which were the lot of their fathers and grandfathers. But they are true to the heroic traditions of our army and our people.

As they follow the heroic traditions of the army and people, the servicemen of the eighties in their daily martial labor make their own contribution to the glorious annals of the Soviet Armed Forces. The winter training period has been successfully completed and active preparations for summer training are underway in the army and navy.

Inspired by the high appraisal given to the motherland's defenders by the 26th CPSU Congress, Soviet servicemen are fully determined to secure new achievements in fulfilling combat and political training plans and in the socialist competition under the motto "For High Combat Readiness and Firm Military Order."

"Army and navy servicemen," Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, says in the jubilee Order of the Day, "are boundlessly devoted to the Communist Party and the socialist motherland. True to Lenin's behests and glorious combat traditions and in a single combat formation with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states they are standing vigilantly on guard over the gains of socialism and the security of the peoples and are ready to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor."

It is a great people which constantly feels the living ties with its history and can take everything which is best from its historic traditions and make this the property of today. Emulating the heroes' feats and sacredly preserving and increasing the traditions of heroism, urban and rural working people and army and navy servicemen will achieve new successes in communist creation and in resolving the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS THEATER GROUP CEREMONY

LD310020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 30 May 81

[Excerpts] One of the oldest collectives in Georgia, the Telavi Drama Theater, today celebrated with a housewarming. Builders presented the actors with a symbolic key to the new building.

Present at the opening of the new building was Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party.

UZBEK, TADZHIK SUPREME SOVIETS MEET 29 MAY

LD292232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] The Supreme Soviets of Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan today discussed the tasks of these republican soviets in fulfilling the decisions of 26th CPSU Congress. At the session of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet, a report was delivered by Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. Deputies noted that the attention of the soviets and their executive committees should be concentrated on the national utilization of the country's wealth. The supreme organ of state authority in the Uzbek SSR adopted republican laws on air pollution and wildlife conservation and utilization.

In Dushanbe, at the session of the Tadzhik Supreme Soviet, a republican law has been adopted on the Gorno-Badakshanskaya Autonomous Oblast.

Tadzhik Law on Highlands

LD312212 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Dushanbe, 31 May, TASS--The parliament of Tadzhikistan, a Soviet Central Asian republic, has adopted a new law on the status of the Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Autonomous Region which is located in the Pamirs. The new law records broad civil rights and liberties of the highlanders. Badakhshan is part of Tadzhikistan with the rights of an autonomous region. This is linked with ethnic peculiarities of highlanders, distinctive geographical position and conditions of historical development of the Pamirs. The bill was elaborated and submitted to the Tadzhik parliament by the Soviet of the People's Deputies--the organ of the self-government of the Pamirs.

This act was elaborated in the spirit of the CPSU's policy of nationalities, which envisages particular support for small peoples. The broad economic support from the state led to revival of the people which was on the brink of extinction before the revolution of 1917.

Hydraulic stations, the basis of industrial development, were built on rapid rivers of the area since that time. The highlanders get large profits from the agriculture. The construction of highways at the highest point---4,655 metres, ensured intensive economic exchange with many areas of the Soviet Union.

The highlanders actively participate in the sociopolitical life of Tadzhikistan. Among them there are members of the government, heads of a number of scientific-research centres of the national Academy of Sciences. Well-known is the art of highlanders--writers, artists, composers.

Uzbek Supreme Soviet Convenes

GF301710 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] The (?Third) Congress of the Presidium of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet convened in Tashkent on 29 May. The 500 deputies of this lofty assembly of the Uzbek SSR's state organization drew attention to the need for fulfilling the duties of the [words indistinct] for the implementation of the resolution of the 26th CPSU and the 20th Uzbek Communist Party Congresses.

It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union has announced (?its 11th 5-year development plan). The objective of this plan is to contribute toward further consolidating the unity of the Soviet people. The deputies focused attention on the obligations to be fulfilled for the realization of this program.

The meeting also passed the bills related to the prevention of air pollution and the preservation of (?wildlife). [Passage indistinct].

Rashidov Speaks

GF301901 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Addressing the convocation of the Presidium of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet in Tashkent, Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, has said that the industrial output in the Uzbek SSR during the 11th 5-Year Plan will be increased by 23.31 percent. He noted that efforts should be stepped up in all fields, particularly in power generation, mining and the chemical industry, and added: The agricultural machinery industry has to increase its output as well. [Passage indistinct].

After the address delivered by Narmakhonmadi Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR's Council of Ministers, the meeting passed the bills related to prevention of air pollution and the preservation and utilization of wildlife.

TADZHIK CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENARY MEETING

LD301334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] A Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee plenum today discussed problems of the organizational and political work of the Dushanbe Gorkom to ensure the fulfillment of socialist pledges adopted for 1981 in light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Shakarimov, first secretary of the Dushanbe Gorkom, who delivered a report, noted in particular that the working people of the republic's capital had successfully started the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan period. A considerable quantity of output had been turned out above the plan. At the initiative of delegates to the 26th party congress, automatic brigade lathe operator leader Khamidov and weaver Tamara Vereshchagina, the competition entitled "The 5-Year Plan in 2 and 1/2 Years" had started.

Some 110 collectives of enterprises, shops, sections and brigades and 3,000 production frontrankers had decided to fulfill the annual task by the anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

The plenum approved the measures of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee for implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 19th Tadzhik Communist Party Congress.

Rasulov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party, delivered a speech at the plenum.

ALIYEV RECEIVES BAKU CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

LD292216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] A meeting of sociologists, ethnographers and local historians has ended in Baku. The participants discussed the social processes of a developed socialist society and familiarized themselves with the cultural education centers of workers in several party organizations in Baku. The participants in this all-union scientific session were received by Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

ESTONIAN CP PLENUM EXAMINES TASKS, MEASURES

LD291039 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 20 May 81 p 1

[ETA "Information Report" on 19 May Estonian CP Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] The second Estonian CP Central Committee Plenum was held in Tallinn 19 May.

The plenum discussed the following questions:

1. The tasks of the republic's party organizations in further improving work with cadres in light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress.

2. The Estonian CP Central Committee's organizational-political measures to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the provisions and objectives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the CPSU Central Committee report.

K. Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, delivered the report.

The following took part in the debate: N. Yuganson, first secretary of the Tallinn Gorkom; V. Roosnaa, first secretary of the Paydeskiy Raykom; Hero of Socialist Labor V. Vasilyev, excavator operator at the Estonslanets production association's vivikond pit; I. Toome, first secretary of the Tartu Gorkom; A. Keyerna, chief scientific secretary of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences Presidium; Estonian Foreign Minister M. Tibar; E. Cherevashko, first secretary of the Narva Gorkom; D. Visnapuu, first secretary of the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee; E. Yaama, first secretary of the Kharyuskiy Raykom; R. Virkus, rector of Tallinn's E. Vilde Pedagogical Institute; K. Raud, senior pig expert at the V.I. Lenin Sovkhoz, Taruskiy Rayon; A. Kangro, director of the Tartu instrument building plant; P. Palu, Estonian SSR minister of construction; and V. Udam, first secretary of the Pyarnuskiy Raykom.

The plenum adopted a resolution "On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations in Further Improving Work With Cadres in Light of the Requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress."

It approved the Estonian CP Central Committee's organizational-political meausres to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the provisions and objectives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the CPSU Central Committee report. CPSU Central Committee executive N. Mitykin took part in the work of the plenum.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 29-31 MAY

LD300100/LD010120 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 29-31 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

29 May

In Omskaya Oblast 2 million hectares have been sown to grain crops. Wheat sowing has been completed in every rayon. In Krasnoyarskiy Kray spring wheat sowing has been completed on an area of over 1.3 million hectares. In Kurganskaya Oblast spring crops have been sown on 2 million hectares, which is four-fifths of the total. (0000 GMT)

In Kazakhstan spring wheat sowing has been completed. The crop covers an area of more than 15 million hectares. (0800 GMT)

A correspondent reports from Kazakhstan that in the future it is planned to increase the spring wheat yield to 20 quintals per hectare and to extend the area devoted to the crop by another 6 million hectares. (1500 GMT)

30 May

The last sowing teams are leaving the fields of Chuvashskaya ASSR; spring crops occupy more than 500,000 hectares here. Chelyabinskaya Oblast farmers have completed sowing wheat on around 1 million hectares. The weather now favors the acceleration of rates of sowing barley, oats and buckwheat. (0600 GMT)

Altayskiy Kray today completed sowing of the main food crop--spring wheat. It has been sown on an area in excess of 3 million hectares. This year Altayskiy Kray pledged to sell the state not less than 4 million tons of grain crops and other agricultural produce. (0700 GMT)

31 May

Orenburgskaya Oblast farmers completed sowing spring crops on an area of 5 million hectares. This year, a greater proportion of seedlings consists of groats. Farms have adopted measures for increasing production of buckwheat and millet. (0600 GMT)

Sowing of corn has been completed in Ryazanskaya Oblast. Almost 170,000 hectares have been sown to this crop and a harvest of 2.8 million tons is expected. (0730 GMT)

Mass sowing of buckwheat has begun in Pavlodarskaya Oblast, which is one of the country's biggest producers of the crop. It will be sown on more than 100,000 hectares this year. (0800 GMT)

Some 270,000 hectares has been sown to grain crops in Mariyskaya ASSR. (1100 GMT)

Irkutskaya Oblast is completing the sowing of grain crops. They occupy about 900,000 hectares. Potato planting is being completed. (1800 GMT)

SHEVARDNADZE PRESENTS AWARD TO GEORGIAN FARM

LD301446 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] The order of the Red Banner of Labor was today presented to the collective farm of the Georgian village of (Vazasubani), thus marking the farm's successes in fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges. Last year alone 40,000 tons of grapes were procured here, 7,000 tons more than required. A festive meeting took place at the farm today. It was addressed by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. He presented the collective farm with the lofty award.

MID-MAY WEATHER, CROP DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED

LD281537 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 May 81 p 2

[Agrometeorologist N. Ignatova report: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] The second 10 days of May saw cold, dry and windy weather over most of the USSR's European territory. In Moldavia, southern and eastern oblasts of the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, the Central-Chernozem Region and the east central and northwest regions the average air temperature over the 10-day period was 1-4 degrees lower than normal. During the latter part of the 10-day period air and ground frosts were recorded almost everywhere. It was especially cold in the Volga, Volga-Vyatka and Urals regions, where the minimum temperature at the soil surface fell to minus 9 degrees and in places even less. In the south and central Urals there was precipitation in the form of snow, and a temporary snow cover 7-20 cm deep (in the northeast Bashkirskaya ASSR) and 30-50 cm deep in Chelyabinskaya Oblast was established.

Stem growth was observed in winter grain crops almost everywhere in the USSR's European territory, except that sprouting [otrastaniye] and tillering began in Arkhangelskaya Oblast, the Komi ASSR and north Kirovskaya Oblast. Winter rye and barley began to head at about the usual time in Moldavia, a number of southern, central and northern oblasts of the Ukraine and the North Caucasus. Winter wheat began to head in the extreme south of the Ukraine, in places in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays, in the North Caucasus autonomous republics and in south Volgogradskaya Oblast. Early spring grain crop seedlings have emerged south of a line linking Leningrad, Ivanovo, Kuybyshev and Aktyubinsk. Crops are tillering in the overwhelming part of the Ukraine, south Belorussia, Belgorodskaya Oblast and most of Rostovskaya Oblast. In extreme southern areas stem growth has begun in spring grain crops.

In areas west of a line linking Leningrad, Kaluga, Tambov and Volgograd, where the average air temperature over the 10-day period was 10-15 degrees, fruit crops grew vigorously. However, the rain--in places accompanied by hail and strong winds--in western and southern oblasts of the Ukraine, north Moldavia and the North Caucasus created unfavorable conditions for the pollination of blossoming trees.

In the farming regions of West Siberia and in the northern half of Kazakhstan the weather was unsettled, with sharp fluctuations in the air temperature.

In the Central Asian republics and in south Kazakhstan the weather was warm. In south Tadzhikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan winter wheat reached the milky ripeness stage and winter barley in Turkmenistan reached the waxy ripeness stage, and in places complete ripeness. On irrigated land in Kirgizia and Kazakhstan sugar beet roots are growing and in places on early-sown areas the plants are filling out the rows. On the overwhelming majority of the area sown to cotton in Central Asia three true leaves have appeared. Fruit crops developed rapidly under the warm weather conditions. In a number of southern regions of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan early plums, mulberries and cherries ripened. The growth of young fruits is continuing on apple trees and the vines are in flower. In the south flower clusters began to form on aftermath alfalfa, the plants being 50-60 cm high, and the aftermath was sprouting in central regions. In northern regions first-growth alfalfa was forming flower clusters and flowering, the plants being 60-90 cm high. Fodder procurement began.

SHORTCOMINGS IN MILITARY PERSONNEL SERVICES HIT

LD271229 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Rusisan 14 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Unremitting Attention to Servicemen's Daily Life"]

[Summary] The CPSU and the Soviet state show indefatigable concern to satisfy the growing requirements of the Soviet people, including Soviet servicemen. Cultural and domestic services are constantly being improved in the armed forces, which contributes to the strengthening of discipline and organization and the successful resolution of set tasks.

"However, it would be wrong to think that all is well everywhere in this important and crucial sector of economic and command activity. As the facts attest, the standard of domestic services for personnel in certain subunits, units and ships does not correspond to the regulation requirements. Letters to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA sometimes voice valid complaints against domestic disorder, an inattentive attitude to the needs of servicemen and members of their families and shortcomings in the organization of catering, military trade, medical services and the services sphere. This disorder spoils people's mood and adversely affects their military service.

"Shortcomings in the organization of everyday life usually stem from the improvidence and sluggishness of commanders and economic experts, the irresponsibility of certain officials and the lack of proper concern for subordinates. Of course, such phenomena cannot be tolerated. Those to blame for such shortcomings must be called very strictly to account.

"Commanders, political organs and rear services specialists must evaluate the state of domestic services in the spirit of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress, persistently implement its demands, show specific concern for the specific person and for his needs and requirements, take decisive, effective measures to eliminate shortcomings, and actively introduce progressive experience into the practice of troop management."

It is essential to organize the matter so that efforts to improve housing conditions and medical, cultural, trade and consumer services become an inalienable part of the socialist competition among Soviet servicemen and army and navy workers and employees. "Raising the quality of personnel catering must be an object of special concern. To this end it is necessary to make fuller use of local reserves and to increase the volumes of production of agricultural produce, particularly meat, on military sovkhozes and on kitchen and galley plots."

PANEL DISCUSSES MILITARY TRAINING METHODS

LD270813 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 May 81 p 2

[Lt Col V. Moroz report: "To Improve Officer Cadres' Training"]

[Text] A session of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Directorate for Military Educational Institutions Training Methods Council has discussed the tasks of Soviet military education and ways of improving the quality of the tuition and education of listeners and students in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The report was delivered by Lt Gen Engr I. Lykov, first deputy chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Directorate for Military Educational Institutions.

The following took part in the discussion of the report: Col Gen A. Klyuyev, deputy commander in chief of the Ground Forces Directorate of Military Educational Institutions, Rear Adm Engr V. Yefremov, deputy chief of Navy Naval Educational Institutions; Col Gen Avn N. Skomorokhov, chief of the Yu. A. Gagarin Military Air Academy; Col Gen A. Kholopov, chief of the A. F. Mozhayskiy Military Engineering Academy; Lt Gen Arty Yu. Kulikov, chief of the Minsk Air Defense Higher Engineer Antiaircraft Missile Schools; and others.

SOKOLOV ADDRESSES FINANCIAL SERVICES CONFERENCE

LD271227 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 May 81 p 3

[Correspondent report: "To Use State Funds Efficiently"]

[Text] A conference of leading personnel of the Soviet Army and Navy financial service has been held. A report on the results of the service's work in the 10th 5-Year Plan and its tasks in further increasing the efficiency of the use of state funds in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions was delivered by quartermaster service Col Gen V. Dutov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Central Finance Directorate. The conference participants exchanged experience of work in strengthening state financial discipline, increasing control over the use of material and financial resources and ensuring the preservation of socialist property.

Participating in the work of the conference were V. Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance; Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, chairman of the USSR Gosplan; Army Gen S. Kurkotkin and Col Gen Engr V. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense ministers; V. Drugov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department, Col Gen G. Bredin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; executives of the apparatus of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, a number of departments and main and central directorates of the USSR Defense Ministry.

The conference was summed up by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov.

YEPISHEV GIVES DEFENSE MINISTRY PRIZES TO WRITERS

LD290925 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 81 p 3

[Correspondent's report: "Presentation of Prizes and Diplomas"]

[Text] As KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has already reported, a group of Soviet writers has been awarded Defense Ministry prizes and diplomas by order of the USSR Minister of Defense for the best works of artistic literature on the theme of heroism and patriotism. On 7 May Army Gen A. A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, presented the prizes and diplomas.

The 1981 Defense Ministry prizes and the prize-winner diplomas and badges were presented to the writers Oleg Mikhaylov, Vyacheslav Marchenko and Vladimir Firsov. The writers Igor Selyayev, Vladimir Vozovikov, Aleksandr Demchenko, Ivan Lazutin and Anatoly Polyansky were presented with USSR Defense Ministry diplomas.

On behalf of the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate Army Gen A. A. Yepishev congratulated the recipients and wished them new creative successes.